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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INLAND) ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अतिरिक्त सैनिक भूमि का उत्सर्जन

*१२६७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री ८ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८९६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में रक्षा विभाग की किस किस अतिरिक्त भूमि को भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा वहां की राज्य सरकार ने ले लेने का अंतिम रूप से निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) शेष भूमि की बिक्री के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में फालतू जमीन को लेने के बारे में भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और उत्तर-प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार की अन्तिम और निश्चित आवश्यकताओं का अभी तक इन्तजार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में नीचे दिये शिविर मैदानों को बेचा जा चुका है :—

खतौली, सिकन्दरा राव, चिनहट, मीरगंज, आलमपुर और खरखौंदा (का कुछ भाग), बरहलगंज, महोबा और इतौरिया गुर्री ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : आज से करीब छः महीने पहले भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि हमने राज्य सरकारों को और विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को इस बारे में स्मरण पत्र भेजे हैं कि वे अन्तिम रूप से अपनी राय बतला दें, और आज भी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके निर्णय करने में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है । आखिर अड़चन क्या है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : जो देरी हो रही है वह हमारी ओर से नहीं हो रही है। वह राज्य सरकारों की ओर से हो रही है । मगर हमने यह फैसला कर लिया है कि जितनी भी ये कैम्पिंग ग्राउंड्स हैं जो हमें नहीं चाहिए उनको आक्शन किया जाय ।

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो जमीन डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के बंगलों के सम्बन्ध में खाली पड़ी हुई है, और जिसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने यह स्टेटमेंट निकाला था कि उसको बेचा जायगा, उसके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : यह प्रश्न इस सवाल से नहीं उठता ।

SALES TAX

*1368. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain States have levied double sales tax on the inter-State movement of yarn, once in the producing State and again in the consuming State, all in contravention of the Central Government's advice in the matter; and

(b) whether this double point sales tax is adversely affecting the development of handloom industry in the areas concerned?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) No, Sir. There is no double sales tax on the inter-State transaction in the inter-State movement of yarn. The commodity may, however, have to bear a tax in respect of transactions prior to or subsequent to the inter-State transaction.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In view of the fact that the Constitution lays down that all citizens of India shall enjoy equal rights, what is Government doing to see that the citizens living in one State do not pay more tax than the citizens living in another State?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am going to the next question.

ANDAMANS

***1369. Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1262 on the 16th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the amount of Rs. 7 lakhs earmarked for rendering relief to the sufferers through the Japanese occupation of Andamans has been disbursed; and

(b) if so, when, to whom and for what purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Keshavaiengar: How long will it take for Government to do this?

Shri Datar: The scheme has been approved in principle and the details of financial expenditure are being worked out. It will be implemented very soon.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING FOR EX-SERVICEMEN

***1370. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications so far received from *ex*-servicemen for undergoing training in basic agriculture; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste *ex*-servicemen selected to undergo training in agriculture?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 883.

(b) Out of 86 *ex*-servicemen so far selected, nine belong to Scheduled Castes.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know the total number of men trained in basic agriculture State-wise and the amount spent on them in each State?

Sardar Majithia: They get a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 per month; while they are undergoing special six months' training as *gram sevak*, they get Rs. 50 per month. About the total number, does the hon. Member want the number of applications?

Shri M. R. Krishna: People who have been actually trained.

Sardar Majithia: There are about 123 who are still undergoing training and about 129 who have been trained.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Out of those who have been trained, how many of them have been given lands on which to settle themselves?

Sardar Majithia: The hon. Member is talking about agricultural training and land does not come into this.

Mr. Speaker: His point is that after the pepole are trained in basic agriculture, whether Government follow it up by supply of lands.

Sardar Majithia: Not necessarily.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस बात का पता लगाने की भी कोशिश की गयी है कि जिन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि के सम्बन्ध में यह शिक्षा दी जाती है वे उससे किसी प्रकार का लाभ उठा रहे हैं, या उन्होंने उपज को बढ़ाया है या और प्रकार से उसमें वृद्धि की है ?

सरदार मजीठिया : जैसा मैं ने कहा गवर्नमेंट दस गांवों के लिए एक ग्राम सेवक के हिसाब से एपाइंट कर रही है। इस भर्ती में ज्यादातर तरजीह भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दी जायगी।

भाग 'ग' राज्यों का प्रशासन

*१२७१. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ३० नवम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५०७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न भाग 'ग' राज्यों से प्राप्त वहां के प्रशासन तथा कार्य-संचालन की प्रगति बताने वाले प्रतिवेदन की जांच कर ली है, अथवा करने का विचार है, और

(ख) क्या १९५२ से १९५४ तक के प्रत्येक प्रगति प्रतिवेदन की प्रति सभापटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) भाग 'ग' राज्यों की वार्षिक कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट में राज्य-सरकारों द्वारा किये गये कार्यों का समाचार दिया जाता है और इसका आशय राज्य के वर्तमान विकास, वर्ष भर में बनाये कानून, राज्य की आर्थिक स्थिति, पंच वर्षीय योजना को पूर्ण करने में की गई प्रगति इत्यादि से आम जनता को परिचित कराना है। भारत सरकार को इस रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां केवल पढ़ने के और संग्रह करने के लिये भेजी जाती हैं।

(ख) भाग 'ग' राज्यों को उनके वार्षिक अहवाल की प्रतियां सदन पुस्तकालय को भेजने को आदेश दे दिया गया है। इन आदेशों का अनुसरण करते हुए भोपाल (१९५०), कच्छ (१९५३-५४), हिमाचल प्रदेश (१९५३-५४) और विन्धय प्रदेश (१९५२ तथा १९५३) ने वार्षिक अहवाल की प्रतियां सदन पुस्तकालय में भेज दी हैं और वे वहां उपलब्ध हैं।

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if it is a fact that the *per capita* governmental or administrative expenditure in Part C States is higher than that of Part B and Part A States? If so, what are the steps that are being taken by Government to reduce this expenditure and to spend this amount for developmental work?

Shri Datar: This is a very large question which does not arise out of this, but I would invite the hon. Member's attention to the Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report in this connection.

Mr. Speaker: I might inform the hon. Member that he is trying to enter into the details of the contents of the Report and that will be hardly relevant to this question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: My question relates to the progress reports of administration. The reports have not been placed on the Table of the House. They are not still available upto this time in the Library but they may be placed later on.

Shri Datar: If they are not there, I will see that they are placed in the Library as early as possible.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know what will happen to the other Part C States for which no reports have been received and for which an undertaking has been given on the 30th November 1954 that all Part C States have since been advised to make arrangements for the regular publication of Annual Administration Reports?

Shri Datar: We have issued instructions to all Part C States which have not published these reports, and I presume they will publish it after the year is out.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

***1372. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agree with the views of the Ford Foundation Team that the Co-operative Banks should expand their activities to the industrial field; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). The question is under consideration in connection with a similar recommendation made by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Reserve Bank or the Co-operative Registrars are being consulted in this connection?

Shri A. C. Guha: The Reserve Bank is surely being consulted. I do not know whether the Co-operative Registrars, who are State functionaries, are being consulted or not. They may be consulted by the State Governments.

Shri Morarka: May I know how soon the decision will be taken and whether it will be before the formation of the State Bank of India or whether it is likely to be delayed?

Shri A. C. Guha: I cannot give an exact date, but I do not think it will be possible before the formation of the State Bank of India. Anyhow, I am not sure about it.

INSURANCE BUSINESS

***1373. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the amount of business in (i) Life Insurance and (ii) in General Insurance transacted by

(i) Indian companies, and

(ii) Foreign companies, in India during 1954; and

(b) the amount sent out of India by the foreign Companies under "Re-insurance" during the year?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) and (b). The required information is not yet available.

जनता कालेज

***१२७५. श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ४ मार्च, १९५५ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५४० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग अलग कुल कितने जनता कालेज खोले गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : इस का विवरण सभा के सामाने हैं । [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या २१**] ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस विवरण को देखने से पता चलता हैं कि सरकार ने जिस स्टेट की आबादी कम हैं और जिस स्टेट की आबादी अधिक हैं, आबादी के अनुसार जनता कालेज नहीं खोले, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ये जनता कालेज कौन से सिद्धान्त के ऊपर खोल रही हैं ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : सरकार ने शिक्षा के विकास के लिए एक पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई हैं और योजना के मुताबिक प्रान्तीय सरकारों को अनुदान देती हैं । प्रान्तीय सरकारें जो योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजती हैं, वे पहले एप्रूव्ड होती हैं और उनके मुताबिक अनुदान दिये जाते हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं ने पूछा कि आबादी के अनुसार जैसी जिस स्टेट की आबादी हो उसके अनुसार जनता कालेज खोले जाते हैं या स्टेट में शिक्षा में बैकवर्डनैस हैं, उसके आधार पर खोले जाते हैं, मुझे इसका जवाब नहीं मिला ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : जो योजना प्रान्तीय सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजती हैं उसके मुताबिक रुपया दिया जाता हैं, आबादी के आधार पर उनको अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जो योजनाएं भेजती हैं, उन पर सरकार लोकसभा के सदस्यों की भी कोई राय लेना चाहती हैं कि फलानी स्टेट को कितना मिले या न मिले ?

Mr. Speaker: That is a State subject It cannot be taken up here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that these sponsors of the Janata Colleges have swallowed a good deal of money and built their own houses and are enjoy ing rents thereon, especially in Udaipur?

Dr. M. M. Das: Government has got no information about this swallowing up of the money by the promoters of the Janata Colleges.

INDO-U.S. AGREEMENT

*1377. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1281 on the 16th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the expert under the recent Indo-U.S. Agreement for Railway Rehabilitation Programme has arrived in India; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the work that he is doing at present?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) He is surveying the needs of the Indian Railway system in order to enable it to fulfil its functions in the economic development plans of the country, with particular reference to the requirements of rolling stock both for rehabilitation and expansion, improvements in line capacity and optimum utilization of stock and equipment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if he is working under the Ministry of Finance or under the Ministry of Railways and Transport, and what is the method of co-ordination?

Shri A. C. Guha: There is nothing for co-ordination in this. Only the Indo-U.S. Agreement is under the Ministery of Finance. But when that expert has come, he must be working under the relevant Ministry for which he has been brought here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know for how long this expert has been here and whether he has submitted any interim report?

Shri A. C. Guha: He has come here only on the 13th February this year and no report, as far as I know, has been submitted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long is his visit going to last?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have no information with me.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if the railway rehabilitation programme has been formulated and if it is in the possession of the Government?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think this question may better be addressed to the Railway Ministry.

MINISTERS' TOURS

*1379. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tours undertaken by Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers from the 1st April, 1954 to the 31st January, 1955; and

(b) the total amount spent on their tours?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 387.

(b) The expenditure booked in the accounts as tour expenses of all the Ministers including Deputy Ministers, from the 1st April, 1954, to the 31st January, 1955, amounts to Rs. 2·78 lakhs.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether these tours include those undertaken by Ministers to foreign countries?

Shri Datar: Yes, Sir.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know the name of the Minister who has undertaken the highest number of tours during the period?

Shri Datar: Will it be necessary to go into details, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

MILITARY TRAINING

*1380. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the number of the foreign Forces personnel receiving training in Defence Academies and other centres in India at present;

(b) the number of foreign personnel and their nationalities who have received military training since the 1st January, 1950;

(c) the number of Defence personnel sent for training abroad since the 1st January 1950; and

(d) the names of the countries where they were sent?

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 32.]

Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: May I know, Sir, whether the training expenses of these personnel are being met by their respective governments or by the countries where they are taking their training?

Dr. Katju: A simple answer to this question is not possible because arrangements differ from country to country.

Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: May I know the cost of such training on each trainee incurred by the Government?

Dr. Katju: I want notice, because this is arithmetic.

DACOITY

*1381. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation in the dacoity committed in November, 1953 at Fatehabad—Chandrawatiganj Railway Station has led to any arrests so far;

(b) whether this investigation was closed at any intermediary stage; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against the officer or officers who ordered its being closed?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes. 26 persons were arrested.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know whether any property has been recovered?

Shri Datar: The matter is still under investigation. So I am not in a position to give the further details arising out of this question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know if any of the dacoits were in any way connected with any political organisation in India?

Shri Datar: I have just now stated that the matter is under investigation and therefore, until the investigation is complete, it would not be possible to arrive at any conclusions.

Shri U. M Trivedi: May I know whether this non-detection of the crime was due to the non-co-operation of the State police when the Government Railway Police was working?

Shri Datar: The investigation is going on. Actually 26 persons have been arrested and that will show that there is no non-co-operation at all.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: May I know how long it will take to complete the investigations?

Shri Datar: It will not take long: a few months.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

*1386. **Shri B. D. Shastri:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to establish a Central Institute of Management is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the main purpose and the functions of this Institute; and

(c) whether any decision on the above proposal has been taken?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes.

(b) The main purpose of the Institute is to promote Scientific Management in the country. A Special Committee is preparing detailed plan of the Institute including its functions.

(c) Government's decision will be taken after the report of the Committee is received.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट को इस्टैबलिश करने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री कितना रुपया खर्च कर रही है ?

Dr. M. M. Das: This Institute will be founded as an enterprise of industry and commerce. The Government of India will take part only as owners of some of the industries that are under the Government.

श्री बी० डी० शास्त्री : इस इंस्टीट्यूट में कौन कौन से मेम्बर्स हैं ?

Dr. M. M. Das: A Committee has been set up which is investigating these questions. The report of the Committee has not yet been submitted.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the members of the Committee.

شکشا تتھا پراکرتک سلسادھن اور ویکیانک گویشنا منتری (مولانا آزاد): لمبی لست ہے - اگر آپ کہیں تو پڑھ دی جائے -

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):** It is a long list. It can be read out if you so desire.]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस को पढ़ने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether Government propose to establish only one Institute or several Central Institutes, and if there is to be more than one Institute, where the Institutes are going to be set up?

Dr. M. M. Das: It will be an organisation under the name, "Indian Management Association". The headquarters will be in Delhi and the Association will have its branches in different industrial towns and cities.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know if Government have selected any industries in which a model management or scientific management is provided for training students?

Dr. M. M. Das: We are awaiting the report of the Committee. Unless we receive the report of the Committee, nothing can be done.

FREIGHT ON IMPORT AND EXPORT

*1388. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the amount of freight earned by foreign shipping interests

on our imports and exports respectively, during 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54 and during April- December, 1954?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): A statement showing the amount of freight earned by foreign shipping companies on Indian imports and exports is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 33.] The figures given are only estimates.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if the figures regarding freight charged on imports include the monies charged by American shipping interests in sending their aid out to this country?

Shri A. C. Guha: This figure includes all imports on behalf of the Government. I think this will include at least the wheat that was received on loan from the U.S.A.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the very large sums of money involved, may I know what steps Government are taking to ensure that a larger proportion of our foreign trade is carried on Indian ships?

Shri A. C. Guha: The difficulty is the paucity of Indian ships. For some years Government have been working a scheme of giving aid to Indian shipping companies at a subsidised rate of interest of only 2½ per cent. A sum of Rs. 19 crores has already been promised to different companies. I do not know what amount they have availed of.

DISCOVERY OF A SITE OF AN ANCIENT TOWN

*1389. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a site of an ancient town about three thousand years old has been discovered at Prakasha in West Khandesh District;

(b) if so, the nature of the finds so far secured;

(c) whether Government experts have visited the site and examined the finds; and

(d) if so, what is their report in this regard?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Microliths, pottery and a brick wall.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A full report will be available only when excavations are complete.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know since when this excavation has been going on and when for the first time this site was brought to the notice of the Government?

Dr. M. M. Das: The site was brought to the notice of the Government as early as 1951-52 when it was brought to light by an officer of the Department of Central Archaeology who came across it in the course of his explorations.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Director of the Institute of Archaeology, Vallabha Vidyanagar, Shri A. V. Pandya, is in any way associated with this work?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far our information goes, we only know that Shri A. V. Pandya was the Archaeological Officer of the Rajpipla State. His subsequent whereabouts are not known to Government. So far as this particular site is concerned, it was brought to the notice of the Central Archaeological Department by one of its own officers.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news published on the 28th of December, 1954 in the *Hindustan Times*, Delhi edition, that Shri A. V. Pandya, Director of the Institute, has discovered the site, and he has given certain details and his own opinion as to the period in which these......

Mr. Speaker: I do not think we are concerned with the report of the *Hindustan Times*; it may be correct or it may not be correct. The hon. Minis-

ter has stated that it was an officer of the Department who had discovered the site

Shri S. N. Das: My question was...

Mr. Speaker: It is of no public importance to know as to who discovered the site.

SCHEDULED CASTES

*1390. **Shri I. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the eight-fold scheme recently submitted to the Central Government by the Madras Government for the uplift of Scheduled Castes in the State;

(b) whether all the items have been approved; and

(c) the estimated total expenditure of this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). A statement showing the details of schemes for which Madras Government required Central grants and the amount sanctioned is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 34.]

Shri I. Eacharan: The statement shows Rs. 1,97,400 as the sum asked for scholarships and boarding grants for various courses of studies, but this sum is not being granted. May I know what are the reasons for not granting this amount?

Shri Datar: This grant relates to the carrying on of propaganda for the removal of untouchability, and the Government of India took the view that the aid for scholarships and boarding grants, for which other provisions are there, should not be considered as a legitimate part of this grant.

Shri I. Eacharan: What are the qualifications prescribed for Deputy *Sevaks* and Assistants?

Shri Datar: The qualifications are that they should be able to carry on propaganda in a proper and legitimate manner.

SECOND REVIEWING COMMITTEE OF C.S.I.R.

*1392. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the recommendations of the Egerton Committee is that 25 to 30 per cent. of the total effort of our National Laboratories should be directed to fundamental research work; and

(b) if so, what is the present percentage of effort in such research in the Laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. The Egerton Committee has made a recommendation to this effect with regard to the National Chemical Laboratory only, about which it reports that "quite 25 per cent. of the efforts of the staff is directed to fundamental work which forms the basis of progress into applied research."

(b) Does not arise.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: How much time did this committee give to each of the laboratories?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have no information on this point, but they toured throughout the country and visited all the laboratories.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Is it not a fact that proportionately more time is given to fundamental research rather than to problems of practical importance?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Is it not proper?—but, I do not agree with the hon. Member, Sir.

बन्दूक अनुज्ञप्तियां

*१३९३. श्री रनदमन सिंह : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में

मिर्जापुर जिले की दूधी तहसील में, उस तहसील को जंगली तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्र मान कर वहां के निवासियों को बन्दूकों की अनुज्ञप्तियों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन अन्य राज्यों तथा क्षेत्रों के क्या नाम हैं जहां के निवासियों को इसी आधार पर बन्दूकों की अनुज्ञप्तियों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार से विन्ध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सिफारिश की है कि वहां के जंगली क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को भी उसी प्रकार अनुज्ञप्ति लेने से मुक्त कर दिया जाय ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ख). इंडियन आर्म्स रूल, १९५१ के अनुसूची संख्या ४ में, जिसकी छपी हुई प्रति संसद् सदस्य को मिल सकती है, दिये गये क्षेत्रों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा छूट दे दी गई है ।

(ग) नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री रनवमन सिंह : जहां पर जंगली क्षेत्र हैं वहां पर आदिवासियों के तमाम राइफल और बन्दूक छीन ली गई हैं और उन को इस बारे में बड़ी तकलीफ है, क्या सरकार इस बारे में कुछ विचार करेगी ?

Shri Datar: Sir, the Government will consider that question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेन्ट ने कभी इस सुझाव पर भी विचार किया है कि बर्मा, पाकिस्तान और तिब्बत की सीमाओं से जो हमारे प्रदेश मिलते हैं, वहां जीवन का खतरा होने के कारण लाइसेन्सों के देने में कुछ ढील कर दी जाय ?

श्री दातार : गवर्नमेन्ट ने इस प्रश्न पर कोई निश्चय नहीं किया है, वह अभी गौर कर रही है ।

श्री के० जी० देशमुख : जब दीगर इलाकों में, जो जंगली हैं, लोगों को लाइसेन्स लेने पड़ते हैं तब क्या कारण है कि यहां के ही लोगों को लाइसेन्स से छूट दे दी गई है ?

Shri Datar: There are some special circumstances so far as three areas in India are concerned. There, there is a greater possibility of the people being ill-treated and intruders coming in. Therefore, the Government of India have long since made an exception in the case of 3 areas in India, where these exemptions are in operation.

MANUSCRIPTS OF *Quran-Sharif*

***1396. Shrimati Ganga Devi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently purchased certain manuscripts of *Quran-Sharif*.

(b) if so, the cost at which these have been purchased;

(c) the need for their purchase;

(d) the purpose for which they were purchased and where they are kept now; and

(e) whether there is any proposal for purchasing similar manuscripts of sacred books like *Ramayana*, *Maha Bharata*, and Guru *Granth Sahib*?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Government has purchased one manuscript of *"Quran-Sharif"* during 1954-55.

(b) Rs. 200.

(c) and (d). The manuscript was considered worth acquiring as an art object. It is kept in the National Museum.

(e) The Government considers the question of purchase of such manuscripts if and when they are offered to the Government.

CUSTOMS CHECK-POSTS

*1397. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the number of Customs Check-posts in the Kangra District of the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the names of the places where they are located;

(c) the annual expenditure incurred upon each of them in the years 1951 to 1954 separately; and

(d) the number of cases detected by each of them during this period, year-wise?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) No Customs Check-Post is maintained by the Government of India in the Kangra District and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri Hem Raj: Is it not a fact, Sir, that at Kotla and Ranital there are two check-posts of the Customs?

Shri A. C. Guha: Not from the Central Excise side at least, if those two places are within these areas. There may be some octroi-posts which belong to the Local Government.

Shri Hem Raj: There are two posts at these places—Kotla and Ranital and they belong to the Central Government.

Shri A. C. Guha: I would like to have notice for that and I shall make enquiries.

MINERAL CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT RULES

*1399. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 511 on the 20th November, 1952 and state:

(a) whether the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, framed under Section 6 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, for ensuring systematic mining in the country, have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, when they were brought into force?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K .D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the 1st April, 1955.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the staff in the Indian Bureau of Mines has been increased in order to discharge the responsibility devolving upon them under these rules?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Senior staff were appointed some time back and more appointments are in contemplation.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the rules under section 7 will be finalised?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They are going to be finalised very shortly.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what are the peculiar difficulties that confront the Ministry in finalising these rules in view of the fact that the Act was passed as long ago as seven years?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: What are the special difficulties which the Government feel in finalising the rules because the Act was passed seven years ago?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir; nothing very much connected with the Act which was passed seven years ago. We are consulting the State Governments because we realise that it is much better to persuade the State Governments to agree to a certain set of rules. That is why we are waiting.

SCHOOLS IN ANDHRA STATE

*1400. **Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and places where schools have been opened so far in Andhra State under the Central Aid for relieving unemployment among the educated; and

(b) the basis for the selection of villages for opening such schools?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the enormous nature of this question. About 1,200 teachers have been sanctioned to the Andhra Government by the Central Government. The hon. Member wants to know the names of the places of these schools where these 1,200 teachers have been appointed.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Because Andhra is under President's rule, I want the names of the places.

Mr. Speaker: The question is going into too many details.

आयकर-बकाया

*१४०२. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अवशिष्ट आयकर वसूल हो गया है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो कितना धन एकत्रित होना है तथा वह कितने समय का है, और

(ग) इसको इकट्ठा करने के लिये क्या विशेष प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

राजस्व और असैनिक व्यय मंत्री (श्री एम० सी० शाह) : (क) पहली अप्रैल, १९५४ से ३१ जनवरी, १९५५ तक की अवधि में आयकर की बकाया रकम में से लगभग १९ करोड़ रुपया वसूल हो गया है ।

(ख) अभी लगभग १६० करोड़ रुपया और वसूल होना बाकी है, जिसका ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :----

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

१९५३-५४	४३.४
१९५२-५३	३३.१
१९५१-५२	२४.३
१९५०-५१	१७.९
१९४९-५० और उससे पहले के वर्ष	४१.३
जोड़	१६०.०

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कहने पर कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने जहां आवश्यक है वहां बकाया रकमों की वसूली के काम को तेजी से बढ़ाने के लिए अतिरिक्त कलेक्टरों तथा अन्य आवश्यक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की है । आयकर विभाग के सब अधिकारियों को ये आदेश भी दे दिये गये हैं कि वे अपने कार्य के इस अंग की ओर विशेष ध्यान दें ।

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसे जो मामले हैं जिन में चार पांच साल से आयकर नहीं पटाया गया है, जब वे आयकर पटावेंगे तो उनसे कोई जुरमाना भी लिया जाएगा ?

Shri M. C. Shah: There will be sometimes penalties imposed.

Shri R. S. Diwan: Are these figures in crores?

Shri M. C. Shah: The figures are in crores: 43·4, 33·1, 24·3, 17·9, 41·3, total 160 crores.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it true that arrears of income-tax are mostly due from persons who are liable to pay super-tax?

Shri M. C. Shah: This is a question of detail. I cannot give a break-up.

श्री आंगड़ : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाएंगे कि यह जो आयकर १६० करोड़ रुपये अभी वसूल होने को बाकी हैं क्या यह केवल कर्मचारियों की कमी से ही वसूल नहीं किया जा सका या यह आयकर देने वालों की ढिलाई के कारण हैं ?

Shri M. C. Shah: Recoveries are made at times. There are heavy sums to be paid. They may not have any property. The whole sum is not recoverable. As a matter of fact, this sum of Rs. 160 crores is a paper entry. There are details. There are certain double taxation reliefs. That would come to a few crores. There are people who have gone away from India to Pakistan. There are people who have left properties. I can give details.

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary. Next question.

MOBILE BANKS

***1404. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of 'mobile banks' in the country;

(b) how they are functioning; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme for their further expansion?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Only two mobile banks are reported to be functioning in the country. They belong to the Bank of Patiala.

(b) There is nothing special regarding the functioning of these banks.

(c) No such scheme is under examination at present.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to give permission freely to the banks which want to start mobile banks?

Shri A. C. Guha: No requests have come as far as I know. Particularly, I can tell the hon. Member that the rural credit survey report has not very much encouraged this sort of bank.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether any security facilities are given by the Government for these mobile banks?

Shri A. C. Guha: I require notice.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में ऐसे मोबाइल बैंक्स खोले जाएं इस बात पर विचार हो रहा है ?

श्री ए० सी० गुहा : जी नहीं, ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR EX-SERVICEMEN

***1406. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the names of the places where basic vocational training courses are conducted for *ex*-servicemen;

(b) the duration of each course;

(c) the maximum number of ex-servicemen that can be taken in such institutes; and

(d) the measures that Government have adopted or propose to adopt to ensure that more persons join such courses?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 35.]

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that there are certain States in which no vocational or technical training centres have been opened so far. May I know if an attempt will be made to have these centres in all the States of India? I find that there are only 18 States where such centres have been opened.

Sardar Majithia: I require notice

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many *ex*-servicemen are receiving training at present in these various centres?

Sardar Majithia: There are ex-servicemen undergoing training in vocational subjects: 123 in the D.G.R.E. and 28 in State institutions, making a total of 151, and technical 67 in the State institutions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any agency has been set up to provide facilities for employment of these *ex*-servicemen who have been trained?

Sardar Majithia: No agency has been set up. They go through the normal channels of registration offices.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या कोई एंसी व्यवस्था की गई हैं कि जिस से जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक इन विद्यालयों से ट्रेनिंग पा कर निकलते हैं उनको कुछ कर्जा या सहायता दी जाए ताकि वे वही कारोबार कर सकें जिस की कि उन की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती हैं ?

सरदार मजीठिया : जिन को यह ट्रेनिंग दी जाती हैं वह हर लिहाज से नौकरी पाने के लिए दूसरों से बेहतर समझे जाते हैं ।

EXTERNAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

*1407. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the balance of external assistance that would be available for utilisation during 1955-56; and

(b) the total external authorised assistance received by India for the full Plan period?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) Approximately Rs. 96 crores.

(b) The external assistance authorised from 1951-52 to 1954-55, exclusive of the American Wheat Loan and the loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is approximately Rs. 155 crores. I wish to add with your permission that the loan taken from the Monetary Fund is also not included in this.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Can we have the break-up of the heads under which we have got this aid for example, whether it was in the form of capital goods or some other goods or expert advice or expert service?

Shri A. C. Guha: It is all cash payment. I can say, from the United States we received year after year so much, from the Ford Foundation, from the Australian Government, from the New Zealand Government, from Canadian Government, etc. If the hon. Member wants, I can place this statement on the Table of the House instead of reading it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

श्रीमती कमलेंदु मति शाह : क्या इन लोन्ज पर कोई इंट्रेस्ट भी देना पड़ता हैं और यदि हां तो क्या पिछले चार सालों में यह बढ़ता गया हैं या घटता गया हैं ?

श्री ए० सी० गुहा : जी हां, कुछ देना पड़ता हैं ।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the Government ascertained the amount of foreign assistance that would be available for the Plan before the Plan was finalised and if so, whether Government contemplate to have some idea of the external assistance that will be available during the Second Five Year Plan, and would that be ascertained beforehand?

Shri A. C. Guha: It is very difficult to assess what foreign assistance we shall receive for the next five years, but we can say that the foreign assistance that we have been receiving so long is likely to continue at least for the near future.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Out of the total assistance received from foreign countries how much has to be repaid and how much is in the nature of subsidy, and how is the amount that is to be repaid required to be repaid?

Shri A. C. Guha: The statement I have promised to lay on the Table will give the information as to how much will be in the form of loan and how much in the form of grants, and so he will know how much will have to be repaid.

CUSTOMS DUTY

*1409. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 804 on the 16th December, 1954 and state whether Government have formulated any scheme to absorb the Customs Department employees of the States of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat in the Customs Department of the Union consequent on the abolition of the internal customs duty in these States?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The matter is one for consideration by the respective State Governments.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the fact that the Customs Department is being abolished by the suggestion of the Union Government, will the Union Government not take any pity on these poor people who are being deprived of their livelihood?

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Member that the "Custom" is not to be understood in the sense of custom in respect of land and sea customs. Here, this relates to inter-State transit duty which had to be abolished under the Constitution and therefore there is no question of the Centre giving any aid, but still, as in the case of Hyderabad, the Centre has given certain priorities to the retrenched employees and if a request comes from these States, Government will consider it very sympathetically.

SULPHUR DEPOSITS AT PUGA (LADAKH)

*1413. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 511 on the 20th November, 1952 and state:

(a) whether the Indian Bureau of Mines has since completed its study of the possibility of working the deposits of sulphur at Puga in the District of Ladakh in Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any report to Government;

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table; and

(d) what decision has been arrived at by Government?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the report is being placed in the Library of the House.

(d) The scheme can only be worked economically when proper communications are established.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if any estimate of the quantity of sulphur deposit in this area has since been computed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes. The rough estimate is that there are about two lakh tons of sulphur there.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When was this study completed?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: During 1951 the Indian Bureau of Mines undertook explorations.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When was it completed, I asked.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am afraid I cannot give just now the exact time when it was completed.

तिब्बती छात्र

*१४१४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५२-५४ में भारत की विभिन्न शिक्षण संस्थाओं में अध्ययन करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या क्या थी, और

(ख) इस समय भारत में अध्ययन करने वाले तिब्बती छात्रों की संख्या क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास) : (क) तथा (ख). यह जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन के सामने रक्खी जायेगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार की है कि तिब्बत के विद्यार्थियों को भारत वर्ष के विद्यालयों में छात्रवृत्तियां दी जायं या और प्रकार से उनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : तिब्बत से जो विद्यार्थी भारत में आये हैं या आ रहे हैं उनके विषय में कोई जानकारी हमारे पास नहीं है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अखबारों में जो यह खबर निकली है यह कहां तक सत्य है कि चीन की नई सरकार ने तिब्बत के विद्यार्थियों पर यह प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है कि वे केवल पीकिंग या और दूसरे चीनी विद्यालयों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं भारत वर्ष के विद्यालयों में नहीं ।

شکشا تدھا پراکرتک سنسادھن

اور ویگیانک گویشنا منتری (مولانا آزاد):
گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اس بارے میں
کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتی -

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resorces and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad)**: The Government have nothing to say about this.]

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN TRIBAL AREAS

***1415. Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1680 on the 24th December, 1954 regarding medium of instruction in Tribal Areas and state:

(a) whether a reference has since been made to the States concerned regarding the steps taken by them to encourage the various mother tongues of the Tribals as the medium of instruction in the primary schools;

(b) whether publication of text books in the Tribal languages is being encouraged; and

(c) the names of the States which are doing the needful to encourage teaching the Tribal children through the medium of Tribal languages?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). A reference has been made to the States concerned on the basis of Starred Question No. 1680, asked on 24th December, 1954; only a few replies have been received. As the hon. Member now requires information about all schools—basic as well as non-basic—and he has also raised a point regarding text-books, a further reference has been made to the States. Information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Shri Velayudhan: What is the medium of instruction used in the schools now?

Dr. M. M. Das: So far as elementary education is concerned, the medium of instruction in all the States of India, with the exception of Madhya Pradesh, is the mother tongue of the child.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Amongst certain tribals in Assam, the Roman script was being used, but the Assam Government is opposed to it. Is that a correct statement?

Dr. M. M. Das: It is not possible for me to give any reply just now.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the Government is aware that in certain States there is a quarrel over the script, and whether in such cases the Government of India is going to intervene and settle the matter?

Mr. Speaker: The question is too wide and problematical.

شکشا تتھا پراکرتک سنسادھن
اور ویگیانک گویشنا منتری (مولانا آزاد)
ابھی گورنمنٹ کے سامنے کوئی ایسا
معاملہ نہیں ہے -

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad)**: The Government are not aware of any such thing.]

प्रादेशिक सेना

*१४१७. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या प्रादेशिक सेना में क्षेत्रीय आधार पर भर्ती की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रादेशिक सेना में मध्य भारत के कितने लोग भर्ती किये गये हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (डा० काटजू): (क) सेना में भर्ती क्षेत्रीय आधार पर की जाती है ।

(ख) अभी तक मध्य भारत से, जो कि क्षेत्र १ में है, ४ पदाधिकारी और ६४ अन्य-श्रेणी-सैनिक क्षेत्रीय प्रादेशिक सेना की यूनिटों में भर्ती हुए हैं ।

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : इस सेना में भर्ती होने वालों की जातिवार संख्या कितनी है ?

डा० काटजू : मुझे मालूम नहीं है ।

श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अभी भी भारतीय सेना में जो भर्ती की जाती है उसमें जातीयता के आधार पर नौकरी दी जाती है, उदाहरण के लिए चमार को चमार के काम के लिए और भंगी को भंगी के काम के लिए नौकरी दी जाती है ?

डा० काटजू : इस सवाल का नोटिस दें दें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

श्री अमर सिंह डामर : क्या इस सेना में आदिवासियों की भी भर्ती की गयी है ?

डा० काटजू : मैं ने आपको अर्ज किया कि मुझे मालूम नहीं है । आप नोटिस दें तो बतला दूंगा ।

NATIONAL LABORATORIES

*1418. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) how many experts of the UNESCO are engaged at present at the National Laboratories in India; and

(b) the nature of the work they are doing?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 36.]

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has been said that there is a specialist in translating and abstracting services who has been here since 1952. May I know what kind of translation service he is doing and what has been the output so far?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I cannot say exactly what output there has been so far. I will require notice to answer that question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What kind of translation work is he doing? Is it from English into other languages, or from our regional languages into English?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: He is engaged in organising the documentation section of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre of the Physical Laboratory where translations may be undertaken in all the languages.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am asking a question about item No. I in the statement given to me, and the hon Minister is answering a question relating to item No. 2 in the statement.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So far as translation section under Mr. Gardener is concerned, I have already stated that translation service which is organised

there is with regard to translating and abstracting from all languages.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In what way is the production of documents carried on by expert No. 2, and where are they kept?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Whenever any special document is in demand by local scientists here or any scientist abroad, that document is handed by the documentation centre for photo-printing etc.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether any Indian personnel are being trained to undertake this work after these experts will go away?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think there are some Indian scientists who are receiving training.

Shri R. S. Diwan: May I know whether before engaging these UNESCO experts, Government ascertained that there were no such experts in India, and if so, what is the method of ascertaining?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, we have made all enquiries.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether apart from those who do this translation and documentation work, there are any scientists who are actually working in the laboratories?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We have given the information which has been asked for, except that one Dr. Schorenberg also joined the laboratory some time back, perhaps in 1953; he stayed here for about a year, and helped us in setting up the helium plant in the National Physical Laboratory.

उत्तर प्रदेश के शिक्षित लोगों में बेकारी

*१४२१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ७ सितम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५६५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या शिक्षित बेकार लोगों की सहायता के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई योजना स्वीकार कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री के सभासचिव (डा० एम० एम० दास): (क) तथा (ख). इस का विवरण सभा के सामने है । [**देखिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या २७**] ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण से यह ज्ञात होता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने शिक्षित बेकारों को नौकरी पर लगाने के बारे में जो योजना भेजी थी, उसके लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने कुछ रुपया स्वीकार किया है, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कितने वर्षों के लिए यह योजना स्वीकार की गई है ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : हमारी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना जितने वर्ष तक चलेगी उतने दिन तक वह देगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस योजना को स्वीकार करते समय क्या यह शर्त भी लगाई गई है कि प्रान्तीय सरकार भी कुछ रुपया देगी या पूरी तौर से केन्द्रीय सरकार ही देगी ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : पहले वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार जो बढ़ती खर्च होगा, उसका ७५ प्रतिशत देगी, दूसरे वर्ष ५० प्रतिशत और तीसरे वर्ष २५ प्रतिशत देगी और चौथे वर्ष से सारा खर्च प्रान्तीय सरकार बर्दाश्त करेगी ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या इस बात का भी पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि पिछले दो वर्ष से जो यह योजना उत्तर प्रदेश में चल रही है, इससे कितने बेकारों को काम मिला है ?

डा० एम० एम० दास : इसके लिए अलग से सूचना चाहिए ।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether Government had any discussion with the State Government regarding the continuance of the schools after the third year?

Dr. M. M. Das: Yes. It is expected that the schools will be continued after the third year, and the expenses will be met by the State Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CENTRAL SCIENCE LIBRARY

***1374. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Central Science Library in India;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in that direction; and

(c) what are the other facilities that Government propose to provide to the research scholars of science?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are awarding 587 research scholarships.

SMUGGLING

***1376. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what had been the effect of the steps taken by Government for checking smuggling between Goa and the rest of the country; and

(b) what further steps are contemplated to achieve full success?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) There is reason to believe that smuggling on the Goa side has registered a substantial decrease.

(b) Certain other measures, namely provision of more sea-going launches, erection of barbed-wire fencing along the vulnerable sectors of the Goa frontier, continuous day and night patrols in port areas to check smuggling by country craft and the improvement of the Intelligence System are now under consideration.

सहायक सेना छात्र दल

*१२७८. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर १९५४ तथा जनवरी, १९५५ के महीनों में सामुदायिक विकास परियोजना क्षेत्रों तथा राष्ट्रीय विकास सेवा खंडों के बहुत से स्थानों में सहायक सेना छात्र-दलों के शिविर लगाये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सरकार के शिविरों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ग) उन शिविरों में कितने सेना छात्रों ने भाग लिया ; और

(घ) सेना छात्रों ने कुल कितना रचनात्मक कार्य किया ?

रक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) २१ ।

(ग) ६,५६८ छात्र ।

(घ) कुछ पुलियों सहित ५० मील देहाती बनाई गई, ५ बांधों की मरम्मत की गई, २ पानी के नाले बनाये गये, २ बड़े तालाबों की मिट्टी निकाली गई, कई पाठशालाओं में कुल १२ कमरे बनाये गये, २ खेल के मैदानों को समतल किया गया, और एक ग्राम के चारों ओर दलदल क्षेत्र को मिट्टी से भरा गया । इस प्रकार कुल मिला कर ९१,२०,००० घन फीट मिट्टी की उलट फेर का काम किया गया ।

AUDIT STAFF

***1382. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce the Central Secretariat Service Scale of Pay for the staff of

the Comptroller and Auditor General, after the separation of Accounts from Audit; and

(b) whether the staff employed in the Indian Audit Department is treated on a par with the Central Secretariat Staff for the purpose of appearing in the U.P.S.C. Examinations?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Shri M. C. Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. As in the case of Central Secretariat Staff, it is within the discretion of the Administrative Authorities to allow any staff of the India Audit and Accounts Department to appear in the Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

SECONDARY EDUCATION SYSTEM

***1383. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 777 on the 11th September, 1954, and state whether the Report of the International Team on Secondary Education System has been accepted by the Central Advisory Board of Education?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): At its 22nd Annual meeting held in New Delhi in January, 1955, the Central Advisory Board of Education considered the Report of the International Team and recorded its general appreciation of the recommendations made therein. As, however, most of the important recommendations made by the Team were concerned with the detailed implications and implementation of the Report of the Secondary Education Commission, it was not considered necessary to record their formal "acceptance"

BASIC HINDI GRAMMAR

***1384. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 2404 on the 11th May, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the Basic Hindi Grammar Committee have submitted their report;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the report has been examined by the main Committee and recommendations made to Government; and

(d) whether experts of Grammar of different Indian languages have also been consulted in the preparation of this Grammar?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) There is no Sub-committee of the Basic Hindi Grammar Committee which is in itself a committee of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti. The Basic Hindi Grammar Committee have not submitted their report so far.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

पुस्तकों पर पुरस्कार

***१३८५. सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा १९५४ में अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषियों द्वारा लिखित कितनी हिन्दी पुस्तकों पर पुरस्कार दिये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा तथा प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्री (मौलाना आजाद) : १९५४ की योजनाओं में हिन्दी बोलने वाले और अहिन्दी बोलने वाले लेखकों में कोई फर्क नहीं रखा गया था ।

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

***1387. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to reply given to starred question No. 614 on the 7th September, 1954 and state:

(a) what are the main functions of the proposed Administrative Staff College;

(b) whether its location has since been finalized; and

(c) the amount that has been sanctioned for the purpose during 1954-55?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The College will offer a three-month course in the principles and technique of organisation, administration and leadership in civil life. It will provide opportunities for young administrators from all walks of national life to meet and exchange ideas for mutual advantage and to promote a better understanding in the future between those in charge in different spheres of activity.

(b) Hyderabad or alternatively Bangalore is being considered for the location of the College, but no final decision has been taken so far.

(c) Nil.

STOCK OF MICA

***1391. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state

(a) the present total stock of mica splittings in U.K. received from the Joint Mica Mission;

(b) the total sale proceeds obtained so far;

(c) the amount that has been shared by U.K. and U.S.A. towards profits so far;

(d) whether Government have been requested by the mica industry to buy up the whole stock ;and

(e) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (e). A statement giving the information available is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 38.]

विस्थापित व्यक्ति

***१२६४. डा० सत्यवादी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बसाने की दृष्टि से यह निश्चय किया गया है कि पहले भर्ती किये गये सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पुष्टि उस समय तक रोक दी जाय जब तक कि इन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को नौकरी न दी जाय ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रतिबन्ध कब तक हटेगा ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) इस प्रकार की कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है। सभी नियमित योजनाओं, उदाहरणार्थ सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेट्रीएट री-आरगनाईजेशन स्कीम, में सिर्फ विस्थापितों के लिए ही नहीं अपितु अन्य अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को भी स्थायी बनाने के लिए पर्याप्त उपबन्ध दिये गये हैं। अन्य कर्मचारी, जो केन्द्रीय सचिवालय से बाहर हैं, के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने आदेश जारी किये हैं कि विभिन्न वर्ग के कर्मचारियों के दावे को अच्छी तरह छान-बीन किये बिना कोई अन्य तदर्थ स्थायी नहीं होना चाहिये, जैसे उदाहरणार्थ विस्थापित, अस्थायी (क्वासी परमानेन्ट कर्मचारियों सहित) तथा अनुसूचित जाती और आदिवासिगण।

(ख) यह पाबन्दी को हटाने तथा साथ ही साथ यह विश्वास दिलाने को कि ऊपर बताये गये विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारी स्थायी जगहों में अपना पूरा हक पावेंगे, यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

SALARIES TO PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS, TRIPURA

***1398. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers of Primary Schools of Tripura have to come to Divisional towns for drawing their salaries;

(b) if so, whether this results in the closure of Primary Schools for a number of days at the beginning of each month; and

(c) whether Govrenment propose to send the salaries of primary school Teachers by post?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not in all cases. Only single-teacher schools of hill areas remain closed from one to three days according to the distance the teacher has to traverse.

(c) Yes, Sir, wherever postal facilities exist.

TRAINING OF TRIBAL YOUTHS

*1401. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1686 on 24th December, 1954 regarding training of Tribal Youths and state:

(a) whether the information promised therein has since been collected; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to collect the information which will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

STENOGRAPHERS

*1402. **Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that displaced Stenographers included in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Scheme have not been allocated any quota for confirmation in the vacancies in grades I, II and III of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service as has been done in the case of displaced Assistants in the Central Secretariat Service;

(b) if so, whether this has adversely affected them; and

(c) the number of displaced Stenographers confirmed so far as against that of other categories of stenographers employed in the Central Secretariat?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Central Secretariat Service provides for reservation of a quota of vacancies for displaced persons only in the lowest grade of that service, *viz.* Grade IV, and in no other. Even in this grade there was no reservation in respect of the two tests held by the Union Public Service Commission. In the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Scheme, on the other hand, no reservation was made. Confirmations in this Service followed the order of seniority only among those who qualified at one of the U.P.S.C. tests.

(b) This has not adversely affected the displaced stenographers who have had the same opportunities of confirmation as the others.

(c) Eighteen out of 555.

MURDERS IN DELHI

*1405. **Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the number of murders in Delhi during the last year;

(b) the total number of such cases and the localities where they have been committed;

(c) the total loss of life and property involved;

(d) how many of these cases have been finally investigated;

(e) how many persons have been punished and what was the nature of the punishment; and

(f) what further steps are taken to check the recurrence of these crimes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes. In 1954 the number was 73 as against 60 in 1953.

(b) Police Stations (Localities).

Kotwali.	7	
Hauz Qazi.	3	
Faiz Bazar.	5	
Sadar Bazar.	4	[One case was of a triple-murder, Ratan Bai Jain case].
Paharganj	2	
Karolbagh.	4	
Subzimandi.	5	
Kashmere Gate	3	
Civil Lines	1	
Roshanara.	2	
Parliament Street	2	
Tughlak Road.	3	
Reading Road.	2	One was a double murder
Delhi Cantt.	2	
Narela	2	
Najafgarh.	1	
Nangloi.	11	
Mehrauli	5	
shahadra	1	
Railway	8	
TOTAL ..	73	

(c) Loss of life . 76 persons
Property involved Rs. 4,390/10/-

(d) 61 cases.

(e) Conviction of 21 persons secured in fifteen cases. (The rest are pending in court or are under investigation). Capital punishment in seven cases, transportation for life in six cases, and rigorous imprisonment ranging from 3 months to 7 years in eight cases have been awarded.

(f) To the extent that murders are committed on the spur of the moment. It is not possible to adopt the normal measures taken to prevent them. Where, however, there is any danger of murder or other crime being committed due to known enmity. the police take preventive action under Sections 107/151 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN MANIPUR

***1408. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the administrative reforms made in Manipur Hills area during the year 1954; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Central Government on these reforms?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). It is not clear what reforms the hon. Member has in mind. In 1954 the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation Amendment Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, but has not yet been enacted. The reforms envisaged in that Bill have therefore not yet been given practical shape and so no expenditure was incurred in 1954 on that account. A number of ameliorative measure have, however, been taken in the course of general administration.

EMPLOYMENT OF TEACHERS

***1410. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1254 on the 16th December, 1954, and state:

(a) the number of teachers so far recruited in the rural areas under the scheme to relieve unemployment of the educated;

(b) the amount spent on them so far; and

(c) what decision has been arrived at with regard to their salaries and allowances?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) 68,355 teachers have been allotted to different States so far.

(b) Rs. 4·42 crores have been sanctioned as Central share.

(c) During 1953-54 and 1954-55 the Central Government paid 75 per cent.

of the salaries and allowances of the teachers. During 1955-56 and 1956-57 the Central Government is to contribute 50 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, of the salaries and allowances of the teachers. After that, the entire cost would be borne by the State Governments concerned.

HINDUSTAN AIRCRAFT LIMITED

***1411. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of broad-gauge coaches manufactured by the Hindustan Aircraft Limited during the year 1954;

(b) whether any metre-gauge coaches are also manufactured there;

(c) if not, whether any proposal to start the manufacture of these coaches is under the consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, by what time this is likely to commence?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) 158.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Hindustan Aircraft, Limited, have a proposal for the manufacture of metre-gauge coaches. Production is expected to commence in 1958.

BOARDING HOUSES FOR THE TRIBAL STUDENTS

***1412. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of accommodation in the Government boarding houses at Agartala and Khoai in Tripura, for tribal students;

(b) whether representations have been made to Government for increasing the number of such boarding houses; and

(c) if so the steps that have been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

STENOGRAPHERS

***1416. Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that similarity of posts and indentical nature of work has not been the criterion in reckoning service of displaced Stenographers; and

(b) whether it is a fact that pay has been taken as the criterion and that the minimum fixed for reckoning seniority as Stenographer is Rs. 120 in the case of Secretariat Stenographers and Rs. 160 in the case of displaced Stenographers?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) In the absence of special considerations, duties and responsibilities of posts can best be evaluated on the basis of the pay attached to them. It is for this reason that in the majority of cases, as in the cases of Stenographers, it was decided that seniority should be determined on the basis of pay drawn. The seniority of a stenographer in the Secretariat is accordingly determined on the basis of his actual length of service in the Secretariat as a Stenographer, *plus* service, if any, in posts carrying pay above Rs. 160/-, the present minimum pay of a Stenographer.

Since all service as Stenographer in the Secretariat counts for this purpose, such service on pay of Rs. 125/-, which was the former minimum pay for a Secretariat Stenographer, also counts.

CAMPING GROUNDS

***1419. Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of camping grounds declared surplus to Defence requirements during 1953-54;

(b) how many of these surplus grounds were utilised for Government purposes and how many were auctioned; and

(c) the amount of sale proceeds of such auctions?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 38.

(b) None of these were utilised for Government purposes nor sold by auction but most of them were leased out for agricultural purposes pending final disposal.

(c) Does not arise.

TRIPURA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

***1420. Shri Dasaratha Deb**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Government quarters for Class III and Class IV employees of the Tripura Government in the Divisional Towns;

(b) whether the Employees' Association in their annual general meeting of 1954 demanded such quarters; and

(c) whether Government have any plans in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the Tripura Administration, and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

LIGNITE MINES IN RAJASTHAN

416. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for the development of the Lignite Mine at Palana (Rajasthan) has been received from the Government of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is at present under consideration.

COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCES

417. Shri Biren Dutt: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compensatory allowances granted to the Tripura State employees are proposed to be withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The compensatory allowance was sanctioned purely as a temporary measure of relief with effect from the 1st January, 1954, and until the opening up of traffic on the Assam-Agartala Road. This road was ceremonially opened on the 4th Febraury, 1955, but is not yet open for normal traffic. The question whether there has been material change in the circumstances in which the allowance was sanctioned is being examined.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

418. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the Punjab State demanding loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India during 1954; and

(b) the names of the concerns which were granted loans and the amount of loans paid to each?

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) and (b). Only four appli-

cations were received from the Punjab State during 1954. Out of these two concerns, namely (1) Atlas Cycle Industries, Ltd., and (2) Saraswati Sugar Syndicate, Ltd., have been sanctioned loans of Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 35 lakhs, respectively.

PETROLEUM IN WEST BENGAL

419. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in West Bengal where aeromagnetic survey for petroleum has been completed by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company; and

(b) the names of those places where prospecting of petroleum has been undertaken?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Standard Vacuum Oil Company carried out an aeromagnetic survey over the West Bengal alluvial-covered tract of 25,000 sq. miles comprising all the districts.

(b) No prospecting for petroleum has yet been undertaken by the Company but only a seismic refraction survey is now being carried on by the Standard Vacuum Oil Co. over an approximate area of 10,000 sq. miles.

वेश्यावृत्ति का दमन

४२०. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अजमेर विधान सभा को वेश्यावृत्ति दमन के लिये विधेयक पुनःस्थापित करने की अनुमति राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्राप्त हो गई है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्री दातार) : विधेयक लागू करने के लिये अजमेर सरकार ने भारत सरकार की स्वीकृति ले ली थी।

बिक्री कर तथा सीमा शुल्क

४२१. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या वित्त मंत्री विभिन्न राज्यों के उन भागों के नाम बताने की कृपा करेंगे जिनमें बिक्री कर तथा सीमा शुल्क दोनों लगते हैं अथवा प्रचलित हैं ?

राजस्व और असैनिक व्यय मंत्री (श्री एम० सी० शाह) : सौराष्ट्र और मध्यभारत में बिक्री-कर और आन्तरिक सीमा-शुल्क दोनों से राजस्व प्राप्त होता है। २६ जनवरी, १९५५ तक हैदराबाद में भी ऐसा ही होता था। परन्तु तब से वहां आन्तरिक सीमा-शुल्क बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिये गये हैं।

इम्पीरियल बैंक

४२२. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या वित्त मंत्री सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दिखाई गई हों :

(क) ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५४ तक इम्पीरियल बैंक के कर्मचारियों के उक्त बैंक में कितने अंश (शेयर) थे ,

(ख) १९५४ के अन्त तक बैंक के कर्मचारियों के कितने अंशों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया ; और

(ग) अन्य अनुसूचित बैंकों में उक्त बैंक के कर्मचारियों के कितने अंश थे---यदि आंकड़े उपलब्ध हों तो ?

राजस्व और रक्षा व्यय मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० गुह) : (क) ऐसे अंशों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :---

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जोड़	१४९

(ख) अभी तक केवल रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है और उसकी सारी अंश-पूंजी भारत सरकार ने ले ली है।

(ग) सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

फ्री इंडिया जनरल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी

४१२. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को विदित है कि फ्री इण्डिया जनरल इंश्योरेंस कम्पनी ने १९५२ के अन्त तक अपनी सम्पूर्ण पूंजी हानि के रूप में दिखाई है ?

राजस्व और असैनिक व्यय मंत्री (श्री एम० सी० शाह) : जी, हां।

Vol. II-No.24
23rd March, 1955 (Wednesday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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AC. 23700 ...
Date 09.12.2014

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

11-15 A.M.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF INDIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO 37TH SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the Thirty-seventh session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-92/55.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I introduce the Bill.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): May I make one request to you that you may please fix up the time for this small Bill on Friday at 2-30 P.M.? Half an hour is quite sufficient for this, and the non-official business will start from 3 P.M. and we shall sit till 5-30 P.M.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid it will be too early just now to consider this point Let the Bill first be circulated to the Members, let them know what the nature of the Bill is, and then we shall decide upon this. There should be no difficulty in fixing the time as the hon. Minister has suggested, but we shall do it at a later stage, after the Members have had occasion or opportunity to see the Bill.

Shri T B.. Vittal Rao (Khammam): They have already circularised to us that we shall sit till 5-30 P.M. on Friday, without the concurrence of this House or you. For the non-official business which has to be taken from 2-30 till 5 P.M. they have already sent circulars to us saying that we shall sit from 3 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. I do not know whether they have obtained your consent or concurrence.

Mr. Speaker: Generally, I try to have informal consultations with the House, but the Speaker has got the power of fixing the hours, and while individual Members are taking into consideration only individual disconnected itsems, the Speaker has to have a whole picture of the entire legisla-

[Mr. Speaker]

tive business and the work to be done in the Session. That is why all these small adjustments are necessary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): May we take it then that the proposal of the hon Minister is already agreed to?

Mr. Speaker: I have not yet agreed to it. I told him that we shall take up this question after the Bill is circulated to the Members. I believe the Members were not probably attentive when I was telling him in reply to his request that I am not going to take up this question just now. That is the difficulty of the Chair.

The House will now proceed with the further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour: and the cut motions also will be there. Out of 4 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 1 hour and 54 minutes were availed of yesterday, and 2 hours and 6 minutes remain. Out of this, about 45 minutes will be required for the hon. Minister of Labour for his reply.

So, the House has now some idea of the time at the disposal of the hon. Members.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Before we resume the discussion on the Demands for Grants, may I request you to fix up how long we are going to sit today?

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is created because we are short of one hour in the allotted time; we want to give one hour; either we have to curtail it from the time allotted to this Ministry or to any other Ministry, or sit longer and finish up the whole thing. The difficulty arose because there was the half-an-hour discussion yesterday, which could as well have been included by the hon. Members in their criticism in the present debate. But as the subject had some special importance, that discussion was allowed. So practically the discussion on this Ministry has got the advantage of the half-an-hour discussion yesterday—the extra half-an-hour's discussion—and in equity, I think the House would be justified in curtailing the time given to this Ministry by half-an-hour.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: If that is not possible, we can sit half-an-hour longer today. or one hour if you like, or half-an-hour today and half-an-our tomorrow, any way you like. The time will be extended. I do not fix it up as to what limit it should be extended to, but it will be not less than half-an-hour today, and if need be, not less than half-an-hour tomorrow, or if the House so likes, it may sit for one hour today.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS FOR 1955-56

DEMANDS RE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

श्री एम० बी० वैश्य (अहमदाबाद—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : कल में बतला रहा था कि हमारे देश में जो समाजवादी ढांचे की सरकार बननी है और सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी जो हम बनाने जा रहे हैं उस में मजदूरों को भी किन किन बातों में हमें आगे लाना है । उस बारे में मैं कुछ थोड़ी सी ठोस बातें सुझावों के तौर पर कह रहा हूं ।

हमारे देश में आज सब मिला कर ५० लाख के करीब मजदूर होंगे जिन की कि सरकार थोड़ी सी देख भाल करती है । उन मजदूरों की जो कल कारखानों में काम करते हैं, उनकी रेशनलीजेशन के नाम से कटौती होती है और उसके कारण उनके कुटम्बों को काफी मुसीबत और परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है । हमारे पूंजीपति ज्यादा पैसा पैदा करने के लिये और देश में उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़े, इस नाम के पीछे वह ऐसी आटोमेटिक मशीनें यहां पर ला कर लगाना चाहते हैं जिन से कि कम आदमी काम करें और उत्पादन ज्यादा हो ।

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में तो ३६ करोड़ जीवित मशीनें हैं, उनको हमें काम देना है, हां, जिस देश में जन संख्या कम हो, वहां पर ऐसी मशीनें लगती हों तो यह और बात है लेकिन हमारे यहां तो इतनी अधिक आबादी है कि सरकार लोगों से फैम्ली प्लानिंग करने का अनुरोध कर रही है कि जिससे बढ़ती हुई आबादी कुछ कम हो, इसलिये हमारे देश की ३६ करोड़ जनता को काम देना यह हमारी सरकार का पहला काम है और जो यह आटोमेटिक मशीनें हमारे देश में आती हैं, उन के लिये हमारे श्रम मंत्री जिनका कि सारा जीवन मजदूरों के बीच में कार्य करते हुये बीता है, मैं उन से आशा रखता हूं कि वह इस ओर देखेंगे कि आटोमेटिक मशीनें हमारे देश में आकर मजदूरों की कटौती न करें, उन्हें काम से अलग न करें।

12 NOON

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारी सरकार ने बहुत दिनों से हमसे वादा कर रखा है कि मजदूरों के लिये इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट बनाना है, पर अभी तक वह वादा पूरा नहीं हुआ। मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट जल्दी से जल्दी हमारी पालियामेन्ट के सामने लाया जायेगा और उसका प्रसार किया जायेगा। इस तरह का एक कायदा बम्बई स्टेट में अब भी है जिससे मजदूरों को कई सुविधायें वहां मिल जाती हैं।

हमारे जो मजदूर हैं उनकी पूंजी क्या है ? यह लोग अपना पसीना और अपना खून बहा कर बड़े बड़े कल कारखानों के हिस्सेदार बने हैं। उन कल कारखानों के वास्तविक मालिक वही हैं। जब हम आज समाजवादी समाज के ढांचे की सरकार बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें अभी से इसकी शुरूआत कर देनी चाहिये कि जो कल कारखाने हैं उनमें मजदूर ठीक से हिस्सा ले सकें और जो उनका कारबार चलता है उसकी व्यवस्था में भी वह अपनी आवाज लगा सकें।

हमारी सरकार तो सेकुलर सरकार है, हमारे देश में सभी धर्मों को आगे बढ़ने का पूरा मौका है। इससे यह बात भी साफ हो जाती है कि हमारे देश में जो सब से बड़ा हिन्दू धर्म है उसको भी अवश्य ही बढ़ने का पूरा मौका है। लेकिन मैं सुनता हूं कि कई गांवों में गरीब लोगों को, बहुत से हरिजनों को और पहाड़ों में बसने वाले गिरिजनों को अन्य धार्मावलम्बी पैसे का लालच दे कर या और कोई लालच दे कर उनका धर्म परिवर्तन कर लेते हैं। हमारी सेकुलर स्टेट को इस बात का भी ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि वह लोग अपने धर्मों से वंचित न किये जायें।

हमारे राष्ट्र पिता ने देश में दो प्रकार की बातें रखी थीं और उन से ही हमारा देश आजाद हुआ। हमारे राष्ट्र पिता ने सत्य और अहिंसा यह दो बातें देश के सामने रखीं। वह सत्य को ही भगवान मानते थे। वह कहते थे कि सत्य ही भगवान है और सारी दुनिया के सब धर्मों में सत्य को बराबर माना जाता है। तो हमारी सरकार राष्ट्रपिता की इन दोनों बातों को भी बराबर याद रखे कि सत्य और अहिंसा से सारे प्राणीमात्र का कल्याण हो सकता है।

कल चूंकि मेरा थोड़ा सा समय हो गया था, इसलिये मैं आज कुछ छोटी ही छोटी बातें और कहना चाहता हूं। एक दफा महात्मा कबीर से, जिन्होंने जगत के कल्याण के लिये बहुत सी चौपाइयां लिखी हैं, उन के पुत्र कमाल ने पूछा कि पिताजी, आप तो बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें कहते हैं, और वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आती हैं। इस पर महात्मा कबीर ने दो बातें

[श्री एम० बी० वैश्य]

रख कर उस को समझाया, वह दो बातें क्या थीं ? वह कहते हैं :

"कबीर कहे कमाल को, दो बातें लिख ले,
कर साहिब की बन्दगी, भूखे को भोजन दे।"

मैं भी अपनी सरकार से कहता हूं कि वह हम भूखों को काम दे। हमें बिना मेहनत के भोजन नहीं चाहिये। तो हमारी सरकार जो कि एक सेकुलर सरकार है वह भगवान को भी न भूले, जिस भगवान के आधार से हमारे देश में स्वराज्य आया है, जिस सत्य और अहिंसा के आधार से हमारा देश आजाद हुआ है, उस भगवान को हर वक्त याद रखते हुये हमारी सरकार यह प्रयत्न करती रहे कि देश में सब लोगों को काम मिले।

चेयरमैन साहब, आपने जो मुझे थोड़ा सा समय दिया उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूं और जो हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर हैं, जिनका सारा जीवन मजदूरों के ही कार्य में गया है, उन से हमें बड़ी बड़ी आशायें हैं। हम समझते हैं कि हमारे देश के मजदूरों और गरीब जनता का काम बड़ी तेजी से चलेगा।

श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री (जिला कानपुर मध्य) : मैं ने अपना कटौती प्रस्ताव इस उद्देश्य से पेश किया है कि सरकार की मजदूर नीति पर सामान्य तौर पर विचार किया जा सके।

पहले इस विभाग के माननीय मंत्री जी श्री वी० वी० गिरि थे, वह भी देश के बहुत पुराने और अनुभवी मजदूर नेता रहे हैं और अब इस विभाग का मंत्रित्व श्री खंडूभाई देसाई और उप मंत्री श्री आबिदअली जाफर भाई सम्भाल रहे हैं। यह दोनों माननीय मंत्री भी हमारे देश के बहुत पुराने और अनुभवी मजदूर नेता रहे हैं। इसलिये हमारे देश के मजदूर भी इस बात की आशा करते हैं कि उनकी दशा को सुधारने के लिये बहुत कुछ किया जायेगा। जब भी माननीय मंत्रियों के भाषण समाचार पत्रों में छपते हैं या सरकार की तरफ से कोई वक्तव्य आता है तो मजदूरों में उन से बहुत बड़ी बड़ी आशायें पैदा होती हैं कि वास्तव में सरकार की तरफ से बहुत कुछ किया जाने वाला है। लेकिन जब मजदूर कारखानों में काम करने के लिये जाते हैं या जब अपनी बस्तियों में अपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं तब उनको जीवन में बड़ी निराशा पैदा होती है। इसका मुख्य कारण यही है कि हुकूमत की तरफ से जो कुछ कहा जाता है और जो कुछ व्यवहार में आता है, उसमें जमीन आसमान का अन्तर होता है। मजदूर गरीब हैं आज केवल सुन्दर सुन्दर भाषणों से उसका पेट नहीं भरता है, वह रोटी कपड़ा और मकान चाहता है, इन्साफ चाहता है इस लिये वह चाहता है कि वास्तव में कुछ ऐसे काम किये जायें जिन की वजह से उसके जीवन में सुधार हो सके।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से जो ऐलानात हुये हैं और जो मजदूरों की इस वक्त दशा है, इन दोनों पर आप विचार करके देखें क्योंकि तभी हम इस बात को कह सकेंगे कि आया सरकार अपनी मजदूर नीति में सफल है या वह असफल है। सरकार की तरफ से ऐलान किया गया कि वह इस देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहती है और उसके लिये तरीका क्या है ? कहा गया है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जायेगा, जनता की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ाई जायेगी, बेकारी को बहुत जल्द खत्म किया जायेगा, सामाजिक न्याय कायम किया जायेगा, अमीर और गरीब की असमानता मिटाई जायेगी और हर इन्सान स्वतंत्र, सुखी और समान जीवन व्यतीत कर सके इसका प्रयत्न किया जायेगा। यह उद्देश्य सरकार ने जनता के सामने पेश किया है। अब सवाल यह उठता है कि सचमुच जो कुछ

कहा जा रहा है उसका कहीं भी आपको कोई चिन्ह भी दिखलाई पड़ता है ? खासकर क्या मजदूरों के अन्दर वह दिखलाई पड़ता है ? मेरा खयाल है कि सरकार की ओर से इस तरह का कोई भी प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया और इस कारण बेकारी खत्म होने के बजाये बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है । अगर आप कारखानों में जा कर देखें तो यह पायेंगे कि मजदूरों की छटनी होती है, मजदूरों का प्ले आफ होता है । मेरा खयाल है, और मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार भी इससे इन्कार नहीं करेगी, कि क्रय शक्ति बढ़ने के बजाये आम जनता और मजदूरों की क्रय शक्ति गिरी है । अब तक जो बोनस मजदूरों को मिलता आया है, मेरा खयाल है कि अब की बार कई कारखाने उसको भी खटाई में डाल देंगे और मजदूर इससे भी वंचित किये जायेंगे क्योंकि दिन बदिन जैसी हालत होती जाती है, और जो भी अभी फैसले हुयें हैं जिन में यह है कि अगर कारखाने के मालिक अपना हिसाब दिखा दें कि उसको मुनाफा नहीं हुआ तो मजदूर बोनस पाने के हकदार नहीं होंगे, उन के अनुसार मैं कह सकता हूं कि हमारे कानपुर में शायद कोई भी मिल ऐसी नहीं होगी जो कि बोनस का ऐलान कर सके । आप चाहे कारखाने के मजदूरों को लीजिये, आफिस में काम करने वाले क्लर्कों को लीजिये, बैंक के कर्मचारियों को लीजिये, म्युनिसिपैलिटी में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को लीजिये, या सरकारी विभागों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को लीजिये, यदि असलियत पर पर्दा न डाला जाये, तो आप देखेंगे कि असन्तोष कम होने के बजाये बढ़ता ही चला जाता है और मजदूरों के जीवन में एक तरह से अन्धकार आ रहा है ।

गवर्नमैन्ट आफ इंडिया के रैशनलाइजेशन के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार किया और देश की उन्नति के नाम पर रैशनलाइजेशन को स्वीकार किया गया । सरकार की तरफ से इशारा पाते ही कारखाने के मालिकों ने एक दम राश्नलाइजेशन की योजना स्वीकार कर ली । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बड़े दुःख के साथ केवल इतना ही बताना चाहता हूं कि राश्नलाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो शर्तें रखी थीं और कहा था कि जब तक यह शर्तें मान न ली जायें तब तक राश्नलाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में कोई कदम आगे न उठाया जाये उन पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है । इन शर्तों में एक शर्त यह भी थी कि किसी मजदूर को अपनी नौकरी से हाथ नहीं धोना पड़ेगा, मजदूर सरप्लस करार नहीं दिये जायेंगे और जो मजदूर सरप्लस हो जायेंगे उनको दूसरे विभागों में काम पर लगाया जायेगा और यदि उनको काम पर लगाने के लिये किसी किस्म की ट्रेनिंग देने की जरूरत भी पड़ी तो वह भी दी जायेगी । बाकी जगहों के बारे में मैं तो कुछ कह नहीं सकता लेकिन कानपुर के सम्बन्ध में मै यह कह सकता हूं कि आज कारखानो के अन्दर इतनी अराजकता फैली हुई है जिसको कि मैं बयान नहीं कर सकता और मुझे तो ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि देश में कोई सरकार है ही नहीं । मालिकों को पूरा हक दे दिया गया है कि जब वे चाहें मजदूरों को ठोकर मार बाहर कर सकें । कानपुर के व्यवसाय की यह हालत है कि वहां के मजदूर २ मई से आम हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं और उस समय आप देखेंगे कि उनमें कितना असन्तोष पाया जाता है । अभी तो मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस हड़ताल के कारण काफी गड़बड़ी फैलेगी । मैं यहां पर यह भी, आपकी आज्ञा से, सभापति महोदय, बताना चाहता हूं कि एक कारखाने के मालिकों ने उस कारखाने में जबरदस्ती राश्नलाइजेशन की स्कीम को लागू कर दिया और उस कारखाने के अन्दर नौबत यहां तक पहुंच गई

[श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री]

कि एक मजदूर की हत्या भी हो गई। मैं कहना चाहता हूं जैसे जैसे कानून आप बना रहे हैं और जैसी जैसी घोषणायें आप कर रहे हैं उन से काम नहीं चलेगा। सवाल यह है कि जो ऐलान सरकार की तरफ से किये जाते हैं उन पर अमल भी होता है या नहीं। उपाय जो सरकार कर सकती है वह दो प्रकार के हो सकते हैं। एक तो कानूनी उपाय है। सरकार कानून बनाती है लेकिन केवल कानून बन जाने से ही मजदूरों की समस्यायें हल नहीं हो सकतीं। जब भी कोई झगड़ा उठ खड़ा होता है तो वह दो तरीकों से हल हो सकता है, एक तो कंसिलिएशन के जरिये से और दूसरे एडजुडिकेशन से। कंसिलिएशन में कह दिया जाता है कि यह मसला यहां हल नहीं हो सकता है इसलिये इसे एडजुडिकेशन के लिये ले जाना ही पड़ेगा। इन मुकदमों के बारे में मुझे एक बहुत बड़ी शिकायत करनी है और मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी उसकी तरफ गौर करें। अगर मालिकों और मजदूरों के दरम्यान कोई झगड़ा हल नहीं हो सकता और उन में कोई समझौता नहीं होता तो उस मुकदमें को अदालत में ले जाने का हक मजदूरों को नहीं है। अगर कोई झगड़ा अदालत में ले जाने की बात आती है तो उसकी मंजूरी सरकार से लेनी पड़ती है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जिन मुकदमों के बारे में सरकार चाहती है उनको अदालत में ले जाने की इजाजत दे देती है और जहां नहीं चाहती वहां नहीं देती। मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इसमें पक्षपात होता है और लेबर कमिश्नर साहब या उसके विभाग के लोग जहां चाहते हैं वहां तो इजाजत दे देते हैं और जहां नहीं चाहते वहां नहीं देते। इस तरह से एक संस्था के साथ तो पक्षपात करते हैं और दूसरी के साथ अन्याय। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस चीज को रोकने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं मुकदमों को फैसला करने में जो देरी होती है उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इन मुकदमों का फैसला करने में एक दो साल नहीं, वर्षों ही लग जाते हैं। आपने बैंक कर्मचारियों का जो झगड़ा था उसको देख ही लिया है। सात साल हो गये हैं अभी तक उनका फैसला नहीं हुआ और अभी तक वह चल रहा है। कारखानों के अन्दर बोनस का मसला होता है और उस मसले को हल करने के लिये एक दो साल नहीं लगते बल्कि कई साल लग जाते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सदन में कोई घोषणा की जाये कि अदालतों के अन्दर जो मुकदमे जायें उनका फैसला जल्दी हो। कहा जाता है न्याय करने में देरी होती है तो वास्तव में वह न्याय नहीं कहलाता। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देगी और कोशिश करेगी कि यह मुकदमे जल्दी से निपटाये जा सकें। अदालतों में जितने मुकदमे अभी तक निपटाये गये हैं और जितने अभी तक चल रहे हैं वे १९५४–५५ की रिपोर्ट में दिये गये हैं और मैं, आपकी आज्ञा से, सभापति महोदय, उनको इस सदन में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। जनवरी १९५४ से ले कर नवम्बर १९५४ तक इस ट्रिब्यूनल ने ७६० मुकदमों का फैसला किया और १९४८ अर्जियों को डिस्पोज आफ किया। अभी इसके सम्मुख १५५० अपीलें और १५४० एप्लीकेशंज पड़ी हुई हैं जिनका फैसला इसने करना है। आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि कब इनका फैसला होगा। इस के साथ ही साथ इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि गवर्नमेंट कोशिश कर रही है कि असंतोष दूर हो और दूर हुआ भी है। लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि असंतोष बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। जनवरी १९५३ से

ले कर अक्टूबर १९५३ तक ८२४ झगड़े हुये और इन झगड़ों में २५,९२,०४५ दिनों का नुक्सान हुआ और इसके मुकाबिले में जनवरी १९५४ से अक्टूबर १९५४ तक झगड़े बढ़ कर ८९५ हो गये और २८,८३,५१० दिनों का नुक्सान हुआ। हमारे देश में यह नारा लगाया जा रहा है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाओ और मजदूरों से अपील की जाती है कि चूंकि देश में संकट है इस वास्ते सख्त मेहनत करो और उत्पादन बढ़ाओ। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि पहले झगड़े ८२४ थे और अब बढ़ कर ८९५ हो गये हैं और पहले जब २५ लाख दिनों का नुकसान हुआ वहां अब २८ लाख दिनों का नुकसान हुआ है। हमें विचार करना है कि आखिर इसका कारण क्या है और इन चीजों को कैसे दुरुस्त किया जा सकता है। । मेरे विचार में इस मसले का हल कानून बनाने से नहीं हो सकता। मैं मजदूर क्षेत्रों में काम करता हूं और यह कह सकता हूं कि आप चाहे पचास कानून बना लीजिये और इसको हल नहीं कर सकते। इसका सिर्फ एक ही इलाज है और वह यह है कि मजदूर संगठित हों, उनकी ताकत बढ़े, उनकी यूनियन मजबूत हो। आज तक संसार का इतिहास यह बतलाता है कि कानून के जरिये से नहीं, बल्कि मजदूरों में ताकत होने से, उन में एकता होने से आगे बढ़ा जा सकता है। सरकारें दमन करती आई हैं, मिल मालिक दमन की पालिसी पर चलते आये हैं लेकिन इस दमन के बावजूद भी मजदूर आगे ही बढ़ते जाते हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि हमारे देश में जहां तक यूनियन का ताल्लुक है, जिन लाइंज पर वह बननी चाहियें और जैसे उनका संगठन होना चाहिये वैसे नहीं हो रहा है। एक बार पहले भी मैंने सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया था और आज भी माननीय मंत्री जी से कहता हूं कि ट्रेड यूनियन के आन्दोलन को आपको बहुत अच्छी तरह से चलाना चाहिये और ऐसे तरीके इख्तियार करने चाहियें जिन से कि ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट आगे बढ़ सके। इस आन्दोलन को ठीक ढंग से चलाने का एक ही तरीका है और वह यह है कि एक व्यवसाय के अन्दर केवल एक ही यूनियन को रिकगनाईज किया जाये। मैं देखता हूं कि दो दो और तीन तीन यूनियनों को एक व्यवसाय में रिकगनाईज किया जाता है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। एक ही यूनियन को रिकगनाईज करने का फायदा यह होगा कि उसके पास फंड्स काफी होंगे और वह मालिकों के साथ अच्छी तरह से सौदा कर सकेगी।

हमारे पिछले माननीय मंत्री श्री वी० वी० गिरि क्लेक्टिव बारगेनिंग पर बहुत जोर दिया करते थे। क्लेक्टिव बारगेनिंग तभी मुम्किन हो सकता है जब यूनियन स्ट्रोंग हो, कमजोर यूनियन क्लेक्टिव बारगेनिंग नहीं कर सकती। इसके लिये शक्तिशाली यूनियन की जरूरत है।

आज हमारी गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हम सामाजिक न्याय चाहते हैं। मैं सभापति महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से, कहना चाहता हूं कि आज मिलों के फाटकों के बाहर पुलिस वाले खड़े रहते हैं और मालिक मजदूरों को धमकी देते हैं या तो दुगना काम करो नहीं तो पुलिस वाले तुमको गिरफ्तार कर लेंगे। गुंडे और बदमाश भी वहां पर खड़े रहते हैं। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि जैसे पुलिस का राज हो गया हो और फिर भी कहा जाता है कि हम समाजवाद कायम करना चाहते हैं, और मजदूरों की रक्षा करेंगे। मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि अब वह जमाना नहीं है कि आप मजदूर को मशीन का एक पुर्जा समझें। आज तो आपको एक मजदूर को स्वतंत्र हिन्दुस्तान का एक नागरिक मानना पड़ेगा। उसको आपको उपभोक्ता भी मानना पड़ेगा और उत्पादक भी। ऐसी दशा में आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि बाहर के देशों की

[श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री]

नहीं, इस देश की होम मार्कीट को कैसे बढ़ाया जाये। हमारी होम मार्कीट तभी बढ़ सकती है जब हमारे देश की क्रय शक्ति बढ़े। इसके लिये ऐसे हालात पैदा करने होंगे जिन के अन्दर मजदूर जोश के साथ काम कर सकें। इसके बारे में मैं आपको एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। आप राशनलाईजेशन की बात उठाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि व्यवसाय को भली प्रकार चलाने की जिम्मेदारी केवल मालिक की नहीं है, इसमें मजदूर को भी हाथ बटाना है। इन व्यवसायों पर समाज का नियंत्रण हो, समाज की मुलकियत हो, लेकिन जब तक ऐसा नहीं हो जाता तब तक मैं चाहूंगा कि मजदूरों का ही राशनलाईजेशन न हो मैनेजमेंट का भी राशनलाईजेशन होना चाहिये। इसके साथ ही साथ मजदूरों का भी मैनेजमेंट में कुछ हाथ होना चाहिये ताकि वे यह महसूस करे कि वास्तव में उनकी भी कुछ जिम्मेवारी है। इससे उन में कार्य करने की क्षमता बढ़ेगी।

बठने से पहले मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत सारे भाषण यहां पर हुये हैं और उस तरफ से मंत्री महोदय को बधाइयां भी दी गई हैं। बधाइयां दी जा सकती हैं, इसमें कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है। परन्तु मेरी प्रार्थना है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय सन्तोष करके न बैठ जायें। मजदूर जगत के अन्दर असन्तोष फैला हुआ है। अगर यह असन्तोष प्रकट नहीं होता है तो यह दूसरी बात है। आप इस असन्तोष को बढ़ने न दें। और अगर आप देश की उन्नति चाहते हैं, अगर आप उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो मजदूर को सन्तुष्ट कीजिये। जब ऐसा हो जायेगा तभी हम मान सकेंगे कि आपकी मजदूर नीति सफल हुई है, वरना हम उसको विफल ही मानेंगे।

Shri Ramananda Das (Barrackpore): I congratulate the Labour Minister, Shri Khandubhai Desai. He has been working for the labour throughout his life and we are glad that he has assumed the labour portfolio and we expect that he will do something constructive for the welfare of the labour.

In the year under review, we passed three Acts—the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954, the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1954 and the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1954. So many good legislations were passed in previous years also but I am sorry to inform the House that all of them have not been implemented to the full. The result is that the labourers do not get the benefits that they are expected to get.

The Minimum Wages Act was passed in the year 1948 but I am sorry that it has not been implemented so far as the agricultural labourers are concerned. Even as far as the other labourers are concerned, it has not been implemented fully. The conditions of the agricultural labourers are pitiable. Although this legislation was passed in 1948, they are not getting any benefit out of this. Government is going to extend the time still further for the implementation of this legislation. It is a matter of great regret and I appeal to the Government to implement the Minimum Wages Act to all categories of labourers, including the agricultural labour, without further delay.

So far as the other legislations are concerned, the same thing applies to more or less all of them. The most important thing today is the question of unemployment. From the statistics given by the Employment Exchanges, we find that millions of people register at the Employment Exchanges. It is a matter of great regret that Government is not doing anything to solve this problem. This could not be solved unless and until you find other channels of employment. This can only be done if you can encourage and subsidise the cottage industries where several lakhs of people are employed. Government

is neutral in this subject. The Khadi and Village Industries Board gets a few lakhs of rupees and sufficient work is not being done. I appeal to the Government to set apart at least Rs. 50 crores for the development of cottage industries which employ several lakhs of pepole.

Government have abolished zamindari and the princely States. But land does not belong the tiller of the soil. In the villages you will find that more than fifty per cent of the agricultural labourers are landless. If you distribute land to the actual tiller of the soil you would establish real socialism in this country. Most of the problem of unemployment will be solved if you do this. I appeal to the Planning Minister to consider this aspect of the unemployment problem. Unless you do these things, you will not be able to solve the unemployment problem. The food problem which has been so lived in the current year may not remain solved in the future.

So far as Labour disputes are concerned, I am sorry to say that dilatory tactics are adopted. Whenever any dispute goes to conciliation, it takes a long time—say two or three months or even six months. Sometimes, if the conciliation officer recommends to the Government for adjudication, and if the Government is pleased, then adjudication is granted. Then, it takes one or two years. After that again, if the employers take it up to the Appellate Tribunal, it takes several years before the case is decided. I appeal to the Government to set up a conciliatory machinery in the State as well as the Centre to expedite these proceed ings and see that the Appellate Tribunal and the dilatory tactics adopted by the employers are abolished. I appeal to the Government to accept the labourers' resolution for the abolition of the Tribunal; the sooner it is done the better it will be for the labourers and for the Government.

So far as the housing conditions of the labourers are concerned, they are most pitiable. There is a provision that Government will give subsidy to the extent of twenty per cent and loan to the extent of 25 per cent. for this purpose. I am sorry to inform the House that the employers are not coming forward to take advantage of the subsidy and houses are not being built for labourers with the result that the labourers are still rotting in the houses which are not fit for human habitation. Government should enforce this compulsorily and force them to give housing facilities to the labourers; otherwise this will not be solved in the near future. Government should consider this problem of housing. In some places, Government had constructed houses from the Coal Mines welfare Fund—for example, in Dhanbad and other places. Most of the houses so built are vacant because employees are not in a position to pay the house rent nor are the employers prepared to pay. Houses are situated in far away and distant places. I appeal to the Government that they should make these houses free and force the employees to occupy these houses. Unless they do so, several crores of rupees which had been spent in construction of house for the coal-miners will be a waste and the houses will remain un-occupied.

Discharge retrenchment and superannuation is the order of the day. Employers under the cloak of rationalisation and modernisation are adopting various tactics to discharge and retrench the workers. There is a provision that if in cases of rationalisation and modernisation there is retrenchement, the employer should find out alternative employment for the labourers. But this is not being done in most of the industries. I come from a jute area and the jute mills in that area employ more than two lakhs of labourers. Four years back, the number of jute workers was 3,00,000. In the course of these four years, the number has come down to 2,40,000. Sixty thousand jute mill workers had been retrenched. But the production has gone up. The work-load of the labourers has increased to such an extent that they are finding it difficult to work. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to see that these workers are not retrenched and discharged on the plea of modernisation and rationalisa-

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tion. If there is any necessity, they should find out alternative employment for the labourers before retrenchment.

Another question is bonus. When the employers make profit, there is a provision that they should give some bonus to the workers as a share of the profits but the employers have been adopting various tactics to evade the issue of bonus. Some of the jute mills in West Bengal made 200 per cent profit but they did not declare bonuses to the workers. In the year 1952 or 1953, I can cite one example of a jute mill in West Bengal, that is, Hukum Chand Jute Mills whose capital outlay was Rs. 30 lakhs but whose profit was Rs. 67 lakhs. They did not give any bonus to the workers of the mill. The workers cried for the bonus for a long time and ultimately they went on strike for twenty-four days at the instigation of my communist friend and as the President of that INTUC Union, I called of the strike at last. The Government then interfered and gave an assurance that issue of bonus of jute mills that made profit will come before the Tribunal. The West Bengal Government had not brought this bonus issue before the Tribunal for jute industry. Thus, when the employer has made 200 per cent profit, everything went into the belly of the employer; the workers did not get any benefit out of it. If any question of retrenchment comes, only the manual workers are retrenched but the managerial staff are not retrenched. Moreover, the company takes most of the profit in the name of managing agents' commissions and the share of directors. I appeal to the Government to pass the Companies Law and abolish the managing agency system altogether or fix up a maximum for the managing agency commission as my hon. friend Shri K. P. Tripathi the other day said in the A.I.C.C. meeting that no managing agent should get more than the pay of the Prime Minister. Government should either abolish it altogether or cut down the remuneration to the pay of the Prime Minister.

There is another thing—the disparity of the wage structure. The manual workers are not getting their due wages. But managers, supervisors and directors get Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 per month as their remuneration. This sort of disparity should not be there. At least a minimum should be fixed for the manual workers and maximum for the managers. I propose that Government should fix the wages of workers at a minmum of Rs. 100 per month and the remuneration of managers at a maximum of Rs. 1000. If you do not do this, you cannot establish the socialistic pattern of society which is envisaged in our Congress Resolution. I appeal to Government to consider these aspects regarding the disparity in wage structure.

Another thing I suggest should be tried is the setting up of tripartite conciliation machinery in the States as well as the Centre industry-wise, so that it can formulate certain principles and policies for settlement of disputes in all categories of employment and there may not be any further trouble. So far as labour welfare measures are concerned in the mills and factories, the measures are not fully implemented. The provisions of the Indian Factories Act are not fully implemented in all the industries with the result that the workers do not get any benefit out of labour welfare legislation. In jute mills also the provisions are not fully implemented. In the tea gardens also, which is the most backward area, the position is the same. I learn that Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury who supported labour yesterday, is an employer in the tea gardens and a zamindar also and she should start working for the benefit of the workers actually as she spoke yesterday on labour. The Maharaja of Patna who all along exploited labourers, yesterday shed some crocodile tears for the labourers: such people should know that crocodile tears would not improve the position of the labourers. They should do something constructive for the benefit of labour as they spoke as "Charity begins at

Home" and they should be sincere and earnest which is always welcome.

I would like to mention one other thing. Workers in industries sometimes have to take loans on interest at the rate of 2 annas to 4 annas per rupee per month. Government should set up co-operative banks with the help of employers and try to give some relief to the workers, so that they may not be exploited by the ruthless money lenders in this way.

Again, there are the municipal employees and hospital employees who are not included in Trade Union and Trade Disputes Act. So they are not benefited by the Trade Unions Act or the Trade Disputes Act. I appeal to Government to see that the provisions of the Trade Disputes Act and the Trade Unions Act are enforced in their cases also.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and I again appeal to the Labour Minister, Shri Khandubhai Desai, to do something for the labourers of the country.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City): I endorse the view expressed by Mr. Shastri that a beginning should be made in regard to the participation of labour in the management of industries. The aim laid down by the Congress at the Avadi Session is the socialistic pattern of society. The contents of the socialistic pattern of society will be evolved gradually no doubt and they will appear every year in a concrete shape; but I am sure that the participation of labour in management will be one of the essential factors of the society which we propose to evolve and for that purpose, I think, a beginning should be made.

How is the beginning to be made? Of course it is a matter not only of principle but also of detail which has got to be worked out One factor is obvious that the beginning will have to be made in minor and small matters, so that in future more important and more essential duties will be allotted to the committees of labour and the committees of management. The Report submitted by the Labour Department half-heartedly has mentioned that there are about 640 works committees and they have done some useful work. The hon. Labour Minister, I hope, will confirm the general feeling that the works committees have failed. We are experimenting with these Committees far too long and I think it is desirable that we should make a drastic departure for the purpose of bringing the labour into the sacred portals of the managing directors.

I want to make one very small suggestion as far as Government industries are concerned and I am glad that the Production Minister is also here. I suggest that in Government factories, a small beginning should be made with the allotment of funds for welfare wholly in charge of the committees of workers elected by the workers in that particular factory. There is no doubt that even at present some representatives of the workers are present and do participate in the discussions about labour welfare undertaken by the factories or by the railways. But I suggest that a certain amount should be allotted to the committees elected by the workers and they should be made fully responsible for the management of that fund. Similarly, in railways also, they should set aside a certain amount from the welfare funds either according to zones or according to districts and the committees of the workers should be made fully responsible for the management of the fund.

Another point I wish to refer is the productivity of labour. I am not referring to rationalisation. Rationalisation, I suppose, has acquired a bad smell about it and I do not propose to refer to it at all. Productivity, of course, is the result of various factors including efficient state of machinery, flow of raw materials and decent and congenial working conditions in the factory. Government have invited experts from the I.L.O. to find out how the productivity and earnings of workers in the Indian textile and engineering industries can be raised by the application of the technioue of work-

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study and plant organisation and in addition, where appropriate, by the introduction of a suitable system of payment by results.

We do not know the fully results of the research that is going on in Ahmedabad, Madras and, I believe, in Calcutta, but the meagre reports that we have are very encouraging. The Labour Department has decided to establish a national productivity centre at Bombay and it is proposed that a few more experts should be invited from outside, and, as the report says, a few Indian experts will be attached to it. The total provision for the productivity centre is Rs. 1,33,000. I think this is a very small amount. I suggest that more productivity centres should be established in industrial cities and towns in order to carry on the work there. I also suggest that the results and the technique evolved in these productivity centres should be carried by demonstration to the various industrial cities and towns. It is not sufficient that the factories should be asked to send their technical managers or supervisors to Bombay or Calcutta; I suggest that a large number of people should be trained in those productivity centres and they should be sent round to important industrial towns and cities for setting up demonstration centres in those places so that the factories and the workers all round may go and have training and introduce the system as far as practicable into their own factories.

In this connection, it is also necessary and desirable that the workers themselves should be encouraged to suggest ways and means of improving the efficiency. The report again very half-heartedly says that many of the undertakings have also set up production committees which invite suggestions from workers tending to increase the efficiency in industrial units. I suggest that the Government may initiate a scheme by which workers may be invited to make suggestions for improved methods of production and avoidance of wastage and other important factors that go to promote efficient production. Substantial amounts of prizes should be given to the workers who make suggestions which are ultimately accepted by the Government as feasible and desirable. In agriculture, Government has introduced a system of giving prizes to the cultivator who produces the largest quantity of rice, wheat, sugarcane and so on. Similarly, the workers should also be encouraged to give the best suggestions from out of their long experience so that their experience may be utilised in introducing better methods of production.

I was reading the other day the annual volume issued by the Directorate of Labour and some figures of index of real earning of labour were given in that volume. I was pleased to find that the index of real earning in 1952 was 135 as compared with 100 in 1944. I hope that this increase in real earning will continue and still go up higher. But I find that the figures relate to 1952 and the volume was published in 1954. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this delayed issue of statistics. I hope that in 1955, at least, we will have the figures for the first six months of 1954, so that we have the latest information.

Another point that I wish to draw his attention to is that these figures about real earnings and so on include only Part A States. Statistics for Part B States are not still incorporated in these figures—I do not know why. After all, many of the Part B States have had labour administration for long and they also get the returns from the factories. The only point is to see that these statistics are submitted in time, tabulated in time and published in time.

The Government of India spend about Rs. 5,00,000 on Gorakhpur labour that are taken to coal mines. During the war, Hyderabad also imported Gorakhpur labour in order to increase the production of coal. But our experience of the Gorakhpur labour has

not been very happy. I heard the other day also a complaint about the Gorakhpur labour in Bihar and Orissa.

Shri Jhulan Sinha (Saran North): It is not Bihar and Orissa, but U.P.

Shri Mohiuddin: I hope now that Government also own coal-mines that are working, they would give attractive terms to all kinds of labour so that the shortage of labour may not be there, and this system of sending Gorakhpur labour under, so to say, a semi-military organisation should be abolished.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): This year while we consider the Demands of the Ministry of Labour, what we really find is that the Ministry of Labour has not a record of which it can be proud. The production has increased and unemployment has also increased. These are things which we see today in the country. The output and the productivity of labour have also increased throughout. I could give figures for coal-mines. There has been a significant rise in the output of coal-miners and loaders last year but to what extent has there been a rise in their wages? Not a pie has been increased in their wages. There has been fall in the prices of foodgrains and the coal-miners are receiving subsidised foodgrains, but the quantum of foodgrains that have been issued to the coal-miners has not been increased, though on a rough estimate, during the year 1954 only, due to fall in prices of food grains, the employers have made a profit of not less than Rs. 3 crores. That is, they have made a profit of Rs. 100 per worker in the coal-mines. Though these coal-miners are in the last rung of the wage-earning class, only after such a long time, after several assurances were given in 1953, a tribunal was constituted in February, 1954, to go into the demands and the grievances of the coal-miners. This tribunal sat for a year. After that, what has happened? The Government have taken an extraordinary step of superseding this Tribunal. Though it is a fact that the members of the Tribunal have resigned, instead of filling up the vacancies they have superseded this body and constituted a new Tribunal. The proceedings of this tribunal have to be started *de novo*. One year has passed. I do not know how long it will take for them to finish the work. Another year probably will be spent before they give their final report. Or, if they think that what has happened before this Tribunal during the past one year could be treated as having taken place before this new tribunal, then I do not know, in the absence of a Bill amending the Industrial Disputes Act, what the consequences will be. I am afraid that the consequences will be different. Therefore, I request the Minister—I do not know whether he consulted the Ministry of Law when he superseded the original Tribunal and reconstituted it—to see that to make it fool-proof, to make the employers not to go to the court under Article 226 of the constitution and get the proceedings quashed, it is best to bring in an amending Bill to treat the proceedings that have taken place during the last year in the original tribunal as having taken place before this new tribunal. Unless and until this is done, I am afraid the coal-miners will not get their due share. They will remain where they were, or otherwise the situation will lead to far-reaching consequences which the Government and we have to face.

Then I come to the Plantation Labour Act. This Act was passed in 1951. The enforcement of this Act in our country where there are nearly 15 lakhs of workers in the plantations had to be deferred till 1st April, 1954. Then, the rules under this Act have not been framed. Only the other day I was reading a very interesting speech by Mr. Hunter, the President of the South Indian Planters' Federation wherein he has said that if the rules are to be enforced it will involve planters a capital expenditure of Rs. 20 crores and a recurring ex-

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

penditure of Rs. 6 crores. Even if he were to phase this expenditure for a decades,—Rs. 2 crores as capital expenditure and Rs. 6 crores as annual recurring expenditure; these are his figures,—it will mean a total of Rs. 8 crores. He said further that the planters of South India have been making a profit of only Rs. 5 to 6 crores, and he did not know how they will be able to stand this burden. What I state here is that the planters have been able to get at least annually Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 crores before the implementation of this Act. I do not know when the rules are going to be finalised by the respective State Governments, how many months more they will take. What is happening in the British-managed plantations now? I will quote an instance. On the 4th March this year, in Jalpaiguri district, some women wrokers went and represented to the British manager that they would not draw their salaries through a contractor there, a *munshi*. It was agreed to a month ago, and again, after a month, the manager said, "You must receive your payments through that man only". When the women employees went to him to represent this matter, the manager got annoyed and he kicked a woman employee with the result that she was carried to hospital unconscious and she had an abortion. This is the condition under which our workers are suffering under the British managements. The attitude which our Government is adopting in improving the conditions of these planters adds little credit to the functioning of this Ministry.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore): Which place was it?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Jalpaiguri. I shall give the details. It happened on 4-3-1955 in the tea gardens of Changmari, Duars taluk. I hope the Ministry of Labour would have got this information.

Then I come to the question of unemployment. Various State Governments—at least my State of Hyderabad—had had a committee appointed to go into this question and work out a scheme. This thing, as you know, cannot be done on a State scale but it has to be done on a national scale. Only yesterday, Shri P. Govinda Menon, the Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin, while presenting the budget of that State gave certain figures of unemployment in that State. For every 100 males over 15 years of age, he said 44 men are regularly employed; 31 are irregularly employed; 25 men have no work at all. That is, 25 per cent of the male population of Travancore-Cochin over 15 years are without employment. Among women, 17 per cent of them have regular employment; 18 per cent are employed off and on; 65 per cent are without work. This is from a State where there is nearly 54 per cent of literacy.

The Hyderabad Government have submitted a scheme to the Centre about unemployment insurance. I do not know what fate it will have. I do not know when that study group constituted last year to work out a plan for unemployment insurance will send the report and how long will they take to finalise and how long will they take to institute a scheme on unemployment insurance. But the Finance Minister has stated that he will provide jobs for 24 millions within the course of the next ten years. I have some figures. I have worked them out. I found the rate at which the population is increasing—it is for all India—is 13.4 per cent. Thus you will have an increase of 4,18,00,000 of population. So, even granting that the Finance Minister would be successful in providing jobs for 2,40,00,000, still, there will be so many unemployed, that is, half as much. What I mean to say is that there is an urgent necessity for having some scheme on unemployment insurance. I hope the Government have given up their old idea that we are not going to give doles but try to give jobs.

I next come to housing in the coal-fields. This is something rather discouraging. In the coal-fields, since the Fund was instituted, there has

been some construction under the subsidised scheme. The number of houses is 1,386 and the Government themselves have constructed 1,566 tenements. Here and there some employers have also constructed some quarters. But it is very insignificant. About ten thousand to twelve thousand quarters would have to be constructed for about 3,40,000 workers, and I do not know when the Government is going to provide housing for these labourers.

1 P.M.

On the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund we have got about Rs. 2,80,00,000. Let this sum not remain as a bank balance. Let the Government give loans to the employees and ask them to construct houses. Let them give this amount from the fund as interest free loans to be repaid within twenty years. Until and unless something like this is done I am afraid their condition will remain the same and they will not have any quarters. I cannot understand how anybody can tolerate such living conditions. A visit to Dhanbad or the coal fields in Bengal will prove that. We cannot imagine any industrial workers living in such conditions. In one quarter there are about 10 to 12 people with an accommodation of only 8 to 10 feet and a small verandah. Each one has to cook outside in the open. This is the actual position. When I went to their houses they asked me to count them and see how many there are in each quarter. This is a fact and this has to be taken note of. If this industry which is of national importance has to be maintained in proper order, then something really should be done.

Then I come to the manganese mines. The mine-owners have made huge profits, but even then they have retrenched about 30,000 workers and the retrenchment compensation has not been paid to the workers. When the Government's attention is drawn they say that prosecutions have been launched. In such cases they have to pay fine of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000. I do not know when these workers, who are really starving, will be paid the retrenchment compensation.

Then, Sir,—I will finish in one minute—I come to the cement industry. The factories which are under the Associated Cement Industries have started increasing the work-load by mechanisation. So many times we have heard the Finance Minister telling us that he will not approve any scheme of rationalisation until and unless the company sees that alternative employment is provided to those workers who are displaced on account of the machinery. But, this is the position which we actually see. This is what has happened in Tamil Nad and other places.

With regard to water facilities, let the scheme in Jharia go ahead very quickly. They are getting today only 25 lakh gallons of water as against their needs for 200 lakh gallons of water. A sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been sanctioned from the Coal Mines' Welfare Fund to provide water facilities, but with that a supply of only 115 lakh gallons can be made available.

Mr. Chairman: There are several speakers and it is very difficult to make a choice. I will call upon Shri Shibban Lal Saksena if he agrees to finish within ten minutes. We have got about 36 minutes and before I call the hon. Minister I want to accommodate another Member also. If he agrees to finish in ten minutes I will call upon Shri Shibban Lal Saksena, if not, I would call upon some other Member.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt. North): I agree.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): He accepts the offer.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Sir, my hon. friend Shri Raja Ram Shastri has already described the condition of the workers in Kanpur. I may tell the hon. Minister that, in fact, the by-election in Kanpur was really a by-election about the policy of rationalisation and if he accepts the verdict of the electorate in this premier industry of Kanpur, then he may know that the labour in Kanpur are steadily

[Shri S. L. Saksena]

opposed to this policy of retrenchment.

I will now present him with a case of my own district—Gorakhpur—with regard to the Sahajanwa Jute Mills. This jute mill has at present a complement of about 1236 workers. I am the president of the Union for the last ten years. About six years back there was a dispute and the conciliation board decided the policy with regard to retrenchment and it was fixed that for every loom there should be a complement of 5.1 workers. As a result of that about 15 workers were retrenched and the total number of about 1350 workers remained. There are 270 looms. Now, since then, although it was decided by the tribunal, it was not accepted by the management and they are trying to retrench more and more workers. They are not filling up the vacancies. After about two years the number has been reduced by about 100 and there are, as I said, only 1236 workers. The management want to reduce the number still further. They are seeking an opportunity to get some scuffle with the workers. For the last three years they have not paid any bonus to the workers although they are paying bonus to the high paid staff getting more than Rs. 300 and Rs. 500. The workers have not been paid any bonus.

Thereupon the workers gave notice of strike to the management on the 16th of February this year. The management did not refer the matter to the conciliation board and there was strike. But, the management continues its practice of trying to retrench workers. This time when the by-election was being fought they thought it a good opportunity to have some dispute with the jute workers. In the month of December they tried to give them bad jute—the refuse of jute—with the result they wanted to show that the workers were doing less work. But the work they did was not actually small. Even though the workers got very bad jute they did all that they could possibly do and there was of course a little less production. Due to this there was lock-out. The conciliation officer there is absolutely in the hands of the management. Then they decided that they should provoke the workers to go on strike. On the 13th of December, the management circulated a paper. It was a very exciting affair. I was present in Gorakhpur about ten miles away. The workers came and told me the whole thing. That way they did not succeed. On the 4th of January what they did was, they suspended some of their key workers—workers who supply jute inside the mill, workers who supply yarn and so on. They thought that by the suspension of these key workers there might be shortage of production. For six days they tried to do all these things. We made complaints to the Minister. The Minister came on the 12th to Gorakhpur. I personally explained the whole thing. He said that he would not allow any lock-out to happen. He left the place on the twelfth night and on the 13th I was surprised to find that there was notice of lock-out. I went to the Union office and there was notice of lock-out. Probably, the Minister did not know that there was going to be lock-out. Since then, for 2½ months there was lock-out.

I was busy with my election and I did not have time to enter into the dispute. I will tell you what happened. The management had only suspended some workers. With the help of these workers they wanted to show that the workers were trying slow-down tactics. But, actually, I can prove that it was entirely artificial and it can never be proved that the reduction in production was due to any fault on the part of the workers.

I asked them to refer the whole thing to the tribunal. For 2½ months the mill has been locked up. On the 13th January they locked it. They have dismissed every one of the workers. Notices have been served on

every worker. I have got some of the notices here. There are many more like this. Whatever I could collect are here before me. There is one uniform notice given to everybody. This notice says:

"दुराचरण के लिए अभियोगपत्र । स्टैं० आ० २३ ।

आप पर स्टैंडिंग आर्डर २३ बी० एम० वाई के अंतर्गत, आरोप लगाया जाता हैं कि ४ जनवरी ५५ से १३ जनवरी ५५ तक के समय में आपने अपराध किया हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप कम्पनी को भारी क्षति हुई हैं ।

इसलिए आपको आदेश दिया जाता हैं कि आप इस आरोप पत्र की प्राप्ति के तीन दिन के अन्दर कारण दर्शाते हुए स्पष्टीकरण करें कि क्यों न स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्स के अंतर्गत आपको कम्पनी की नौकरी से बर्खास्त कर दिया जावे ।"

This is dated 5th February. There are notices of date 16th February, 14th February, etc. From the 5th of February onwards, they have issued these notices, on the ground that they have been guilty of slow-down. The mill was locked on the 13th January. Notices began to be issued from the 5th February. That means, after about one month. If the workers had been guilty of slow down, they should have been chargesheeted at that time. That was not done. After about a month, when they were sitting at home, notices were issued. I say that all this is artificial. Everybody has been served with a printed notice. I say that the whole thing has been planned. They want to bring the workers to their knees by suspending them. This is an extraordinary case where every one of the workers, except 12 marwari workers, has been dismissed. I tried to raise this question in the U.P. Assembly by means of an adjournment motion. They said that it was not raised at the time of the lock out. I was busy with the elections then. This is the state of affairs. One of the reasons for the dispute is that the R.C.O. is a company's man and he has spoiled each one of the cases.

I have given notice of a cut motion which refers to the need to provide for the right of parties to take cases which cannot be settled by Conciliation Boards to Adjudication or Industrial Tribunals. If we have got a dispute, the matter is referred to the Conciliation Board. They are not able to settle it. What do they do? They make a report to the Government saying that this is the nature of the dispute, it is a trifling thing, etc. Then, the case is deposited. In this mill, every case has been deposited. My complaint is that this power of the Government to deposit cases is very badly abused in U.P. Take the sugar industry. Two thousand workers have been victimised for having taken part in a strike which was declared illegal. They have not been allowed to go to any tribunal, saying that their cases have been deposited.

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): What is depositing?

Shri S. L. Saksena: The point is this. When a dispute arises, it is sent to the Conciliation Board. The Board tries to make a settlement. The settlement is not arrived at. Then, it makes a report to the Government saying that this is the nature of the dispute. If it says that this should be deposited, it should not be sent to any tribunal.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: It is filed.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Yes, they are filed. They are never sent forward. The U.P. Government has been using this right of filing or depositing cases to deprive the workers of any right to go to a tribunal, appellate or otherwise. This is happening in the sugar industry and many other industries. This is an abuse of the powers of the Government. In this factory also, all the cases during the last 2 years were deposited. The R.C.O. was their favourite. The whole thing......

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member's speech. I find he is making so many references to matters of an almost private nature, between the employer

[Mr. Chairman]

and the employees. I have received a chit from another Member who wants to contradict many of these things. But, I have not got the time to give him an opportunity. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to make observations only with regard to general matters and not on specific matters in regard to a particular dispute. I do not think that I will be able to give an opportunity to the other Member to contradict these things. Matters of a general nature may be referred to. When the hon. Member refers to particular disputes and the other party is not present, I do not see how I can allow reference to these particular matters in dispute.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I would be very glad if you could allow the other hon. Member a chance. It is a very serious case. The law is so faulty.

Mr. Chairman: So far as the law is concerned, the hon. Member is at perfect liberty to criticise. But, if he refers to particular incidents about which there can be two versions, difficulty arises. Either those persons against whom aspersions are made must be here and be able to reply or I should allow another hon. Member an opportunity of contradicting the hon. Member's version. There is not so much of time for it. Therefore the difficulty arises.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Every question will have two sides. I am only giving this case as an illustration. I would have been glad if the other Member is given a chance to contradict. But, you have given your ruling; I will not go further.

I have also given notice of another cut motion which refers to delays in the working of the conciliation machinery. Delays occur frequently. There are cases which have not been decided for seven years. This is another difficulty. Then, I refer to corruption in the employment exchanges. This is supposed to be the one agency through which we could give employment to deserving hands and through which employers can get the proper men. There is great abuse in this establishment. In fact, only those persons who could satisfy the employment exchange officers or the staff can get a chance to be present before the employers. Otherwise, they will never be sent up. There are so many cases whose registration numbers were of previous dates which were not sent up whereas people who came much later, were sent up. I would like an enquiry to be held all over the country. Then, it will be found that there are many abuses in this establishment. They are committing a breach of trust placed in them.

Shri Venkataraman: This is one of the subjects which does not lead to any controversy, to whatever party the Members may belong. If there is any conflict at all, it is only a conflict between the limitations of the executive and the urge for the promotion of labour welfare on the part of the Members. All of us are united in making a stand for the progressive welfare of labour and also for an improvement in their condition of life irrespective of the sections to which they may belong in the trade union organisation. If we look at the progress that the Ministry has made during the year, we may say that it has acquitted itself fairly creditably. It is not so much by the things it has done, as by the things it has not done, that I wanted to judge this Ministry.

You are aware that for several years, we have been promised a legislation known as the Labour Relations Bill. We were told that it will be a comprehensive measure and that it will deal with all aspects of industrial relationship in this country. After all the vicissitudes that it has passed through, finally, we have come to a stage when we are told that there will be only an amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act, and not a comprehensive Bill. Even that is not coming. In the meanwhile, under the existing Industrial Disputes

Act, a very large number of people are denied the right of their disputes being adjudicated and their grievances being settled by the Industrial tribunal. I desire to draw the attention of this House to a very sorry state of affairs. We recently passed the Working Journalists Extension of the Industrial Disputes Act Bill. We were all greatly relieved to see that the intellectual workers were able to get some protection of law. Today, according to the definition of 'workman' in the Industrial Disputes Act, the poor *mistry* who is working in the plantations, controlling 7 or 8 workers, is denied the benefits under the Industrial Disputes Act on the ground that the definition of 'workman' does not cover him. The result is, a very large section of intellectual, supervisory, and semi-skilled workers is excluded from the benefits of this Act. I would appeal to my hon. friend the Labour Minister to emulate the example of Dr. Keskar. He has been able to get through at least one Bill, promising that he would give detailed and better consideration to the other recommendations of the Press Commission. He was able to implement the recommendation with regard to the extension of the Industrial Disputes Act to the working journalists. I would ask the Labour Minister immediately at least to bring forward this amendment of the definition of the word 'workman' so that the semi-skilled and the supervisory categories may be brought under the protection of this law. You know the proverbial story of a mountain of labour at last yielding only a mouse. I am satisfied even with the mouse. I shall wait for other amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, but I want very badly that this amendment of the word "workman" should be taken up immediately and passed as early as possible.

I have before me a number of letters from Madras State about cases in which the adjudicators are waiting for the Government to have this definition amended. The talk of the amendment of this term "workman" has been so much in the air and the representatives of labour are telling them that it is coming today, tomorrow, in the near future and so on, with the result the adjudications are being held up by the workmen in the hope that the Industrial Disputes Act will be amended soon. If, due to pressure of work, the Central Government is not able to take up the amendment of this definition immediately, I would appeal to them to allow at least the State Governments where this matter is a question of great urgency to define or to amend the definition of the word "workman" in terms of the definition which we have already adopted in the Labour Relations Bill. Recently, the Madhya Bharat Government was allowed by the Central Government to amend this definition of "workman". I would suggest that the Central Government may circularise all the State Governments where there is a great urgency for extension of the benefits of the Industrial Disputes Act to the semi-skilled supervisory categories to go ahead with their legislation to amend them so that they may get the benefit of this Act.

Then, I come to the next aspect, namely, the promotion of the welfare of the workers. Having very little time, I will merely touch the broad outlines. I find that in the working of the Factories Act, the ratio of accidents is still large, and I also find that the accidents are largely in the government industries. That shows that the factory inspectors who are government servants, when they go to inspect a factory run by the Government, are a bit lax and that they do not very much care to see that all the rules and regulations of the Factories Act are enforced.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): They are sympathetic to the Government.

Shri Venkataraman: Sympathetic to Government, and unsympathetic to labour.

[Shri Venkataraman]

Last year during the course of the debate on railways, I drew the attention of the Railway Ministry to the increasing number of accidents in railway workshops and I said that the inspection staff should be strengthened. This is the occasion when I should stress it because so far as the Railway Ministry is concerned, it is just one of the factories, and the inspection staff has to be strengthened and greater caution and care has to be exercised by the inspecting staff when they go to inspect the Government factories. In fact those factories ought to keep better standards than even private employers.

Then I come to another aspect. In the Payment of Wages Act, the deductions for co-operative societies are permitted only so long as the management agrees to so deduct. Recently it happened in Madras that there was a co-operative society formed with the assistance of the employer. Then, disputes arose between the employer and the employees, and then one of the ways of retaliation was for the management to say that they would no longer deduct the dues from the employees, with the result that they brought the entire co-operative institution doing business to the tune of about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lakhs to a standstill. They also resorted to a very unfair labour practice stating that since the co-operative society was not able to advance the money, the management would give advances from the Provident Fund. This is an unfair labour practice and it ought not to be allowed. I therefore appeal to the Government to examine this position and see whether once the management and the labour have agreed that deductions should be made from the wages of the workers in respect of dues to the co-operative society, it can be stopped by one party without the consent of the other. This is a matter which has got to be examined and I would appeal to the Government to see that one party is not allowed to withdraw the privilege of having these deductions.

The third point I would like to deal with is plantation labour. There is a confusion in the minds of the authorities about the words *kangani* and *mistry*. The *kangani* is a person who resides outside, enrols labour and then supplies them to the plantation. On the other hand, a *mistry* is a person who supervises the work and works along with them. By some confusion even *mistries* are treated as *kanganis*, and with a great gusto, the State Departments are going about removing all the *mistries* also. While we are in entire sympathy with the removal of the *kanganis*, we urge that the *mistries* should not be removed. A *mistry* is a person who works along with the other workers in a supervisory capacity, and in fact, in the far away places, far from the madding crowd, in these plantations you will find that he is the only friend and guide of the poor plantation worker, and if the *mistries* are removed, the plantation worker is bound to suffer without anybody to help him. I would therefore urge that a distinction ought to be drawn between a *kangani* who does not work and who is merely a labour-recruiting agent, and a *mistry* who works and supervises the work of the labourers, and to see that those laws and those decisions applicable to the *kanganis* are not extended to the *mistries*.

Lastly, I will say a word about agricultural labour. There is a great deal of confusion in the minds of the State Governments. They think it is very difficult to fix the wages of agricultural labour, and the very immensity of the task is one of the reasons for not undertaking the task at all. Recently, in Madras State, agricultural wages were fixed in one district, namely Tanjore district. I had the humble privilege of making a report on the conditions of agricultural labour in that district. The Tanjore Tenants Protection Act which was passed recently fixed the wages according to the categories. Those who are doing daily labour were given a certain quantity in kind, and those

who were doing share-cropping were given a certain percentage of the produce. It is not very difficult to do that. Under our Minimum Wages Act, it is possible for the State to fix the wages of a worker not only in cash but in kind, and not necessarily for all occupations, but only for some of them. So, if such a latitude is given, I do not understand why the State Governments are not able to fix the minimum wages for agricultural labour. I know in some States they have made a fetish of fixing the wages for agricultural labour and they have said that the rate for agricultural labour is Rs. 1-12-0 for a ploughman, Rs. 1-4-0 for a coolie and so on. It bears no relation whatsoever to the conditions existing in the villages or in those areas. This is done merely to satisfy the requirement of law and to say that they also have fixed the wages for agricultural workers. The fixation of minimum wages for agricultural worker has to be taken up more systematically and they should be fixed very often in kind rather than in cash, and this also in accordance with the general custom which has been prevalent without making a very serious departure from it. There is, however, always scope for improving the existing customs. You can give more if it is given in kind. Not necessarily need we give more in terms of money. Therefore, I would urge the Central Government to take some more positive steps to see that the agricultural wages are really fixed and not nominally fixed.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: I am grateful to the Members of all the sides for the constructive and moderate criticism that has been levelled at the working of the Labour Ministry during the last year. In the short time at my disposal, I may not be able to deal with all the criticisms and constructive comments that have been made, but I need hardly assure all the Members that the constructive suggestions which they have made or the complaints that they have made regarding the administration of the Labour Ministry will receive consideration very fully, and that all the criticism that has been made and suggestions made will be taken into full consideration.

There were some comments made with regard to the administration of the labour laws, but I would like to point out to the House that this is a concurrent legislation, and that after we pass the laws here in this Parliament, they are to be administered by the States. Therefore, I would assure the House that I propose this time to send all the criticisms made in this House to all the States concerned, so that they may try to adjust their administration in such a way that the reasonable and just criticisms that are made here are attended to.

From the discussion on the Demands for Grants, I found that most of the Members from both sides of the House have given more attention to the large masses of people who are living in the villages, *i.e.* the landless labour. It is no doubt true that landless labour has not been attended to for the last generation or so as they should have been. But we the Central Government made an attempt in 1947-48 to bring the large masses of people nearing about 22 per cent of the whole population and about 30 per cent of the rural population, under some protection, and with that end in view, Government or rather this Parliament has enacted the minimum wages law.

So far as the First Schedule of that Act is concerned, except four States, all the other States have implemented the law; and those four States are Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and one or two other States who have not yet implemented the Minimum Wages Act in the First Schedule, so far as the local authorities are concerned. The Government of India have written to them to re-examine the case and fix the minimum wages even for these workers.

As far as the agricultural labourer's minimum wage is concerned, a beginning has been made. When Shri

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V. V. Giri had come up before this House on a former occasion for extension of the time for fixing the minimum wage for agricultural labour, he had said that it would not be possible to fix the minimum wage by the end of 1954, and that he would have to come before the House again for extending the time-limit. We shall come before this House very soon for an extension of the time-limit for fixing the minimum wages.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): Will there be any end to it?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: There will be no end to it. The whole point is that fixation of the minimum wages for agricultural labour is fraught with many difficulties which the States point out to us. As you know, land reforms are in the state of being put through in most of the States, and we must know the whole picture of the rural life as it is emerging as a result of land reforms. But that does not mean that the States are not moving in the matter. I may place before this House some of the facts regarding the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in the various States. In Andhra, they have fixed the minimum wage for one district. In Assam, in Cachar district, the minimum wages have been fixed. In Bihar, Patna and Chhota Nagpur divisions steps have been taken for this purpose. In Bombay, minimum wages have been fixed in Umbergaon and Dahanu taluks and Mokhada Mahal of Thana district. In Madhya Pradesh, minimum wages have been fixed in Yeotmal, Amravati and Rajpur districts. In Madras, minimum wages have not yet been fixed; but they have written to us that they are studying how the wages are being fixed in other States. In Orissa, in the whole State, minimum wages have been fixed.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Shri Venkataraman says that in Madras minimum wages have been fixed.

Shri Venkataraman: That was in Tanjore. That was a separate enactment, namely the Tanjore Tenants Protection Act.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: So, that is not under our legislation.

In Punjab, minimum wages have been fixed in the whole State. In Uttar Pradesh, they have been fixed in the districts of Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Banda, Bara Banki, Jaunpur, Rae Bareli, Faizabad, Hamirpur, Ballia and Jalaun and in all organised farms of 50 acres or above in the remaining districts of the State except the districts of Almora, Nainital, Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal. In West Bengal, minimum wages have been fixed for the districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri.

Coming to Part B States, in Hyderabad State, for the whole of the State, minimum wages have been fixed. In Madhya Bharat, the matter is under the consideration of the State Government, and they have written to us that they are putting up the wage fixing machinery very soon. In Mysore, in Maidan and Maidan areas, minimum wages have been fixed. In PEPSU, in the whole of the State, minimum wages have been fixed. In Rajasthan also, for the whole State, minimum wages have been fixed.

As far as the Part C States are concerned, with the exception of Himachal Pradesh, the other States have fixed the minimum wages. That means that progress has been made. The States have found difficulties in the way. But I have no doubt in my mind that within a short period all the States which have not fixed minimum wages for agricultural labour will fix them.

But when we are thinking of fixing minimum wages for agricultural labour, we should not forget that it is a question of the relation between the landless labour and the small peasant proprietors holding land to the extent of from five to ten or twelve acres—which is the highest frequency so far as the holdings in

those areas are concerned. The fixing of minimum wages and the rise in the standard of living of those people will depend ultimately on the total product that agriculture will be able to give us. I think with the irrigation schemes that we are having, and with the increased attention that we have given to the rural areas, the opportunity and chance of fixing the minimum wages early enough will be there. I personally have dealt with some of the questions in regard to the fixing of minimum wages, and I was informed by the proprietors, *i.e.* the small peasant proprietors, that it is not in their interest not to share the additional produce which we are getting from agriculture with the working class. I have no doubt in my mind that with the increased attention that Government are paying—not only the Central Government, but also the State Governments—to this question, minimum wages for agricultural labour will be fixed in no time.

There is also the question of the administration. We must understand that nearly 22 per cent of the population is dependent upon agricultural labour. As against that, about a total of 48 per cent of the population consists of what we might call peasant proprietors. So, the administration of the Act will entail a lot of difficulties. But I am glad to say that the States have already put up the machinery to administer this law, though I must tell the House very frankly that the administration of the Minimum Wages Act as applied to about 22 per cent of our population, with whom are associated about 48 per cent of the population as employers, would be rather difficult, and so it will require patience on the part of all of us, and we have to wait for some time to come. It will in the ultimate analysis create a sort of psychology in the rural areas where wages below a particular level should not be paid: and when the minimum wages are fixed, it will create a sort of psychology there. But the administration of the Act, as I said earlier, is rather difficult. At the same time, it is a matter on which Government are putting the greatest stress, for as long as 22 per cent of our people are living below standard, or at just the rural marginal standard, we cannot say that the standard of living of the people of this country, in this *swaraj*, has gone up.

Shri Ramananda Das: But the Act was passed in 1948; Seven years you have taken already.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: It was passed in 1948. Seven years have passed

Shri S. N. Das: What about other amenities like medical facilities etc. to the 22 per cent?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: There they are citizens of this country and they will get other amenities within the resources of the country, which the State Governments and the Central Government are able to make available to the rural population. So ultimately it comes to this position, that we have got to raise the level of the people in the rural areas. With regard to that, I think Members of the House must have gone through the Report of the Agricultural Labour Inquiry Committee where it has been laid down that the earning of an ordinary peasant proprietor is about double the earning of a land-less labour family. That means that if, without a rise in the production in the rural areas, the wages of agricultural labour were to be raised, it must come out from the small peasant proprietor. This factor should not be forgotten while we fix minimum wages in the rural areas.

Now, some criticism has been made—and rightly so—with regard to implementation of the plantation law. We passed the plantation law in 1952. The intention was to implement the law as early as possible. But unfortunately there came a slump in the tea trade and it was thought that if we implemented the plantation law at a particular moment, it would create more unemployment; because we must also realise that as far as the tea plantation industry is concerned, it depends substantially on our export trade. As far as the prosperity or otherwise of

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tea plantation is concerned, it depends upon the foreign consumers. Since the trade has improved, we have implemented the law as far as sections dealing with the rules are concerned, in April 1953. Now, I am glad to say that two States have already promulgated the rules. Model rules have sent to two other States, Bengal and Assam, and I think within a few months they will finalise the rules and the Plantation Act will be applied there also.

Plantation labour as well as labour working in mines, really speaking, had been in a bad way, and it has been the particular concern of the Government of India to see that the condition of those people is improved as rapidly as possible. As far as mine labour is concerned, the question of their wages is just now pending before a tribunal. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao, I believe, said that the tribunal had been reconstituted and probably it might take time, and one does not know whether the decisions which the tribunal might give will be final because the employers might go to the Supreme Court for annulling the award which they might give. We have consulted the Law Ministry, and the Law Ministry has advised us that by putting a man there instead of the person who has resigned, by replacing the man by some Judge, and not calling it a reconstitution, the likelihood is that it will be held invalid. So we have reconstituted the tribunal and we have instructed the tribunal to proceed *de novo*. But at the same time, they have also been asked to go ahead with the proceedings according to formal procedure, and we are informed that within the next six months or so they will be able to give us their award.

Some reference has been made to exploitation of contract labour by the contractors. I agree that big employers generally take excuse by employing contractors in order to evade some of the laws. This is under the consideration of the Government. At the same time, I must say that the abolition of the contract system by a law all over the country is not possible in view of the large public works that we are having which have got to be completed through contract labour. Still, I would say that the contractor is made liable under the law. But as far as proceedings against him are concerned, sometimes the contractor is only a *benami* person and you are not able to get any decree against him. But in this case, Government will look into this matter and see that the interest of contract labour is safeguarded.

Some criticisms have been made with regard to laxity in the administration of the laws which we have passed. I do admit that as far as the inspectorate staff is concerned, particularly in the mining section, it has been understaffed. We have tried to strengthen the inspectorate staff and I believe that we will not have to face the criticisms made in this House today in regard to this in the future.

Shri Raja Ram Shastri said that a sort of discrimination was being made between one type of union and another, with regard to referring cases to adjudication. I have got some figures which we have collected in respect of applications made to various governments for referring disputes to adjudication. The Indian National Trade Union Congress made applications in 3658 cases, out of which 65 per cent were referred to adjudication; the All India Trade Union Congress applied in 64 cases, out of which 59 per cent were referred to adjudication; the Hind Mazdoor Sabha made applications in 1936 cases of which 61 per cent were referred to adjudication; the United Trade Union Congress applied in 151 cases, and 67 per cent of the cases thereof were referred to adjudication. This proves that there has been practically no discrimination. When the applications come, they are being judged on merits and referred to adjudication, if they are able to make out a *prima facie* case.

Now, with regard to the success or otherwise of the labour policy of the

Government of India during the last seven years, this can be judged by three criteria. The main criterion is whether there has been comparative labour peace, in the country. Now, I have got some figures regarding industrial disputes which will prove beyond doubt that industrial labour is more less satisfied with the policy that we have followed. In the year 1947, there were 1811 disputes involving either lockouts or strikes, which accounted for the loss of nearly 16 million man-days. In the year 1954 about 831 disputes arose and the number of man-days lost were 33,82,807.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Does it mean that without a strike the policy will not be changed?

Shri Khandubhai Desai: I say that the working of the labour policy of the Government of India has reduced the stoppages in which the workmen have to incur losses: from 16 million the number of man-days lost has come down to about 33 lakhs. That means that the workmen, on the whole, are in a better state of mind than they were in 1947. It also means that the tension which some of the parties in this country always want to keep up has gone down and the working classes as a whole are satisfied with the policy that is being worked out.

During the same period, I am sure the House will be glad to know, the real wages of the workers have increased. During the war period, between 1939 and 1944, the real wages lagged behind with regard to the cost of living. Taking the index of 1939 as 100, the real wages during this period in all industries were 76·33 that is, there is a lag behind to the extent of nearly 25 per cent. Gradually this has gone up in 1951 to about 93·4; that means that there has been a rise in the real earnings between 1947 and 1951. Since then also the Tribunals have given awards in favour of the workers. The cost of living has also fallen during this period and to that extent the real wages have gone up. In addition to that, during the last seven years the provident funds have benefited the workers in the country as a whole; leave with wages, given to them during the last seven years has also contributed to improve the lot of the workers. Last year we passed a measure giving them retrenchment and lay-off benefits. That also has gone to improve their standard of living.

So, I have no hesitation in saying before this House that as far as the workers in this country are concerned, since 1947 they have got a square deal and the real wage today in 1955 is certainly higher than what it was even in 1939. I hope to place on the Table of the House at some later date the latest figures regarding the real wages they are getting.

When we talk of the real wages, we should not forget that the wages of the wage-earners, must have some co-relation with the total national income of the country, and unless production in the country is increased, unless production in all sections of our economy is increased it is difficult to improve the general standard of life. If you try to give something more to a particular section of the society, when production is stationary, it must come out of the total product and somebody would have to be deprived. I believe that the workmen understand this position much better. They have, I am glad to say, during the last few years, understood the responsibility they owe to the nation; they are working better; their productivity also is increasing and I have no doubt that in the near future we will be in a position to take a forward step in the direction of making them participate in the management also. This is the way in which we have to give them the sense of responsibility which they owe to the nation.

I am one of those who do not believe that the worker is only a section of the society; he is as a matter of fact, a part and parcel of the integrated whole. I am glad that the worker is understanding his responsibility in spite of the campaign to the contrary that is being carried on. In fact, the success or otherwise of the labour policy that this Government has followed during

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the last seven and a half years can be easily judged by the total number of unions that have come into existence and the total membership. The figures which I have got with me go to show that whereas at the beginning of 1947 the total number of the unions in the country was 1,087, at the end of 1952 the total number of unions was 3,744, with a membership of 18,53,000 as against 8,64,000 in the base year. That means that the workers are organising themselves and the Government policy is to encourage organisation of unions on sound trade union lines.

In regard to complaints of discrimination, I have already said that as far as this Government is concerned, it is not going to discriminate against one union or the other. But as I said the other day, in the first place the workers themselves should first recognise a union. If the workers recognise a union and gravitate towards a particular type of union, that union will get the same weight and strength as any other. If the workers have gravitated more and more towards the Indian National Trade Unions Congress, it is not the fault of the Government. It may be the fault of the policy that some of the organisations may be following, but I am also glad to say that gradually every union worth its name is coming round to a proper policy with regard to the industrial relations, with regard to the workers' responsibility in building up the new India and the time is not far off when I hope our workers will have one organisation in this country. The only factor that is coming in the way is that there are some people who consider the trade union movement as only incidental to the political ideology. Of course, politics you cannot put out entirely out of the arena of thinking. There may be politics, but there is politics and politics. With some unions politics is fundamental, whereas the trade union work is incidental, while to others trade union work is fundamental, while politics is incidental to the growth of the trade union movement. I have no doubt that during the last two or three years every union is more or less coming to the right line of thinking. Every trade unionist is now thinking that it is no use, in a big country like India, to exploit the grievances of one section or the other for any political purpose. If we want to serve the cause of labour, if we have the welfare of labour in view, the best course is to work for the sake of work, leaving politics to be incidental. I have no doubt in my mind that the working classes themselves, in spite of the leadership, will decide that they will join only that organisation which has got the best interests of labour at its heart and the time will be shortly coming when there will be complete unity in the trade union movement.

2 P.M.

In the short time at my disposal I have dealt with some of the main points raised in the debate and I have placed before the House the general attitude of Government towards labour policy. As fas as the detailed criticisms that have been made are concerned, I have already said that they will receive consideration, not consideration in a formal way, but they will receive consideration in a very careful way and all the assurances that have been given, I assure the House, will be implemented, and this time I would like to follow the policy that whatever has been said in the debate will be sent over to the States for their consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Does any hon. Member want that his cut motions should be separately put to the vote of the House?

Shri S. L. Saksena: My cut motions may be put to the vote of the House separately.

Mr. Chairman: Kindly give the numbers.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Nos. 403, 443 444, 445, 446 and 447. All these may be put in one lot.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I have also moved cut motions which may be put in one block.

Mr. Chairman: Of course, all are going to be put in blocks. I only wanted to know if any of them should be separately put to vote.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos: 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 129."

The motion was adopted

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.*—Ed. of p.p]

DEMAND NO. 69—MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,44,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour'."

DEMAND NO. 70—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 71—MISCELLANNOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,12,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour'."

DEMAND NO. 72—EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND RESETTLEMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of Employment Exchanges and Resettlement'."

DEMAND NO. 73—CIVIL DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Civil Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour'."

DEMANDS RE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 90, 91, 92, and 132 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. As the House is aware, four hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions, which they propose to move, at the Table, within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

I want to make a suggestion to hon. Members. I have received about 15

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names so far and by the time we proceed with this I will get at least five more names, so that there will about 20 Members who are anxious to speak, while the time at our disposal is about 3 hours 24 to 25 minutes. The hon. Minister also might take some time for his reply. At this rate, I will not be able to allow very many Members to speak if they speak at the rate of 15 minutes per Member. I would therefore respectfully urge on the Members kindly to agree to the time-limit of 10 minutes for Members and 15 minutes for the Leaders. I know that ten minutes' time is not sufficient. Otherwise, we shall have to agree that some Members may have to be left out, which I do not wish, in view of the fact that many Members are keen on speaking. Therefore. I would respectfully urge the House to agree to this proposal. Let the House express its mind and I will act accordingly.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is just because of this difficulty that we have given only one name from our Party. If it is your pleasure that only 15 minutes and 10 minutes will be given to the Leaders and Members respectively, we will give two or three more names. We feel that it is impossible otherwise to do any justice. After all, we represent a Party.

Mr. Chairman: The usual time allowed to hon. Members is 15 minutes and to the Leaders 20 minutes in respect of cut motions. I do not propose to exceed this limit. I have no objection to whatever the House chooses. whether it is 15 minutes or 10 minutes per Member.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: (Hoogly): Kindly make it 15 minutes in the case of Leaders and 10 minutes for others.

Mr. Chairman: May I take it as agreed?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In 15 minutes it is impossible to deal with so many problems and I would beg of you to see that......

Mr. Chairman: If other Members are to be left out, I have no objection.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would ask you to see the justice of the position, and because of the level of the debate it is essential that the Leaders should be given half an hour.

Mr. Chairman: Then, all the rules will have to be changed. The usual practice so far is that 20 minutes have been allowed for Leaders and this has been there for a very long time.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): It has always been the practice......

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: In view of the fact that there are about 20 people wanting to speak, one more hour may be allotted for this debate.

Mr. Chairman: The House has already accepted the time-table but if the House, the Speaker and the Government agree to it, I have no objection and let us extend it by any time you like. The time at our disposal is very limited and this extra time will have to be taken from some other Ministry's debate but there may be other Members who may consider that Ministry as important and may not like to reduce it by an hour.

Shri K. K. Basu: It has always been the practice at least since this new Parliament was elected that the time allotted for a particular debate is divided between the Government side and the Opposition, and it does not matter if a Member of a particular Group is allotted 25 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Subject to the overriding factor which the House has accepted, namely, 15 minutes ordinarily and 20 minutes to Leaders.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There must be some allotment of time to the Party.

Mr. Chairman. There is no discussion now regarding the allocation of time between the Parties. I am only suggesting for the present, if the Members are agreeable, that 10 and 15 minutes be allowed to Members and Leaders respectively.

Shri K. K. Basu: We have been working on a certain system.

Mr. Chairman: Nobody asked the Party to give one name only.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The point under discussion......

Mr. Chairman: The point under discussion is now, of course, the time to be given to the Parties. This is already settled and I am not going to unsettle it. At the same time, nobody ever objected to any number of names being given from any Party.

Lala Achint Ram (Hissar): I would request you to appreciate .....

Mr. Chairman: Shri Gidwani may speak on this point only now.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): On this point I would suggest that in the case of people who take a particular interest in a particular subject, some consideration might be given in allowing them time to speak.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I am only asking the Members to suggest about the time-limit for each Member. If the hon. Member, suggests how the Chair should act or whom he should call, certainly I am not accepting any such suggestion. I will hear him only in respect of time that each Member may be allowed to take.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Ten minutes will be too little and the subject is of vital importance.

Mr. Chairman: I will leave it to the good sense of the Members. At any rate, 15 minutes will not be exceeded in the case of Members and 20 minutes in the case of Leaders.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर---रक्षित---अनुसूचित जातियां): सब को समय मिले इस लिये दस मिनट ही रखना चाहिये ।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is not the time for getting chances. I am only asking about the period of time.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं.......

Mr. Chairman: I am not going to hear this suggestion now.

Lala Achint Ram: I want to know if we are sitting upto 6 P.M. today.

Mr. Chairman: We are sitting today till 5-30 P.M. Sitting till 5-30 P.M. does not alter the situation so far as this debate is concerned.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): What is the good of the Business Advisory Committee fixing certain time for the discussion and our changing it here?

Mr. Chairman: If the House is so minded, I do not object to the House sitting for one hour more. But this hour has to be taken out from the time allotted to this Ministry. I cannot extend the time. That is the difficulty.

I take it that the general sense of the House is that ordinarily, a Member will have 15 minutes. That is the maximum period which a Member will take, and 20 minutes will be given for Leaders of Groups. I respectfully ask the Members to take as little time as possible so that it may be possible for many Members to take part in the discussion.

DEMAND NO. 90—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956 in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 91—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,50,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956 in respect of

[Mr. Chairman]

'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 92—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,46,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This debate is the first that we are going to have on this Ministry's Budget since we had our new Minister of Rehabilitation. It is also the first Budget since the last Rehabilitation Minister declared very pompously last year that the Rehabilitation Ministry should be wound up since the work was over. It is also the first Budget since we witnessed in the State from which I come—the State of West Bengal—the inelegant spectacle of the Rehabilitation Minister of that State putting up her hands in despair and saying she had reached the position where it is not possible for her to continue with any further rehabilitation unless the new influx of refugees is stopped.

A very serious situation has arisen in the eastern parts of India, especially due to the influx of refugees from East Pakistan. Actually, if the claims made during the last Budget Session that half the refugees in the eastern region have already been rehabilitated was true,—we wish it was true—then, the Ministry of Rehabilitation would not have been in the perilous situation in which they are today. The biggest influx has started to pour in and the cumulative effect of the earlier refugee influx plus the new ones has led to a situation that has brought the economy of Bengal to a breaking point. On the other hand, there is the alarming growth of unemployment in my State which has complicated matters. I feel that it is because of all these very important developments that the debate on the Rehabilitation Ministry has taken on an added importance this year.

During the last six months—June to December, 1954,—there has been an average of 11,000 refugees coming in. In December, we had 20,000 people coming in. In January, 1955, it was a little less; 19,000. In February, it was 22,000. Of course we feel that the rehabilitation plans, when they are executed in the eastern regions, must be such that we must be prepared to be able to give all help, succour and rehabilitation for every person who comes to India for our help at any moment of time. That is the fluid situation in the eastern parts for which we must always be prepared. It is not like the west.

Yet we do not take the position, as some hon. Members do, that there should be an exchange of population or that there should be sanctions against Pakistan. We do not stand for that. We categorically oppose it. But at the same time we feel that this House has not been taken into confidence as to how we stand today regarding our relations to Pakistan. Have we analysed the situation? We ourselves are not in the know of what is going to happen and about the influx that is taking place now. Is it a result of the deterioration in the eco-

nomic position in East Pakistan? We know that the situation there is very bad. The new categories of refugees that are coming in now are different from those that came before. About 60 per cent of them are agriculturist refugees unlike the earlier exodus. The conditions in which they are coming are pitiable. They are in acute economic distress. Is it due to the deterioration in the political situation? Is it due to the greater amount of insecruity which has come about as a result of the overthrow of the elected Ministry in East Pakistan? We have got our Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca. We have got our High Commissioner in Pakistan. Have they reported to us what is the position? Not once have we been told in this House why for eight months this influx has been going on. We have not been told of the steps that the Government have taken, or propose to take. These are the questions that we have tackle and for which we have to find out solutions.

Have the Government tried to find out how far we can help them? We have trade relations with Pakistan—what have we done to improve them? We are always prepared to help, but at the same time, I feel that this House has not been taken into confidence. I would like the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation to answer me and I hope tomorrow, when the hon. Prime Minister will reply to my question, he will reply to me on that point also. What is the reason for the exodus? Eight months have passed and yet we have had no answer. We have spent six months' time. Our Prime Minister has met the Prime Minister of Pakistan many times. Our officers have been meeting their counterparts on the other side off and on. Even lately we heard that our Rehabilitation Minister and the Minister in Pakistan were to undertake a joint tour and suddenly we heard that it was deffered. What is going on behind the scenes? Hon. Members would like to know this. It is one of the big questions that puzzle us, namely, as to why this exodus is taking place, it is clear that this problem cannot be tackled only by one State. It is a problem that has to be tackled on an all-India basis by the Government of India at a high level. Not only that. This rehabilitation problem is not only being complicated in the eastern regions but also because of the exodus of refugees from Bihar and Orissa and this brings into relief our relations with our neighbouring States. This question of refugees sent to our neighbouring States has been debated many times in this House. Charges have been made by the Government saying that the Communist have instigated the people to desert and we have challenged the Minister to show us any one Communist who has been doing so. Let the Government show us one instance. The policy of the Communist Party has never been to say 'desert from, camps outside Bengal.' But we do say that those who are sent outside must get a fair deal. They must not be sent far away so that outside the public gaze they are allowed to die.

I do not want to be misunderstood, when we are only trying to criticise our neighbouring States of Assam or Bihar or Orissa. I know the feelings are high. I also know that they are backward economically and many of their people go to Bengal—Calcutta—to earn their living. We know of that situation, but we cannot appreciate those people who are getting excited without trying to understand things.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea *cum* Santhal Paraganas): No one is getting excited.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is already getting excited. We can very sympathetically understand the feeling in these States, that the refugees have come in and are settling in different places to take away the bread of local people. This feeling is something that can be explained, but at the same time, we feel that the Government of India are quite wrong when they keep on saying that the real reason why there is no refugee rehabilitation is because the East Pakistan refugees do not want to go

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outside Bengal. We have not ever said that everything the West Bengal Government does is good. We have been some of their sharpest critics. Step by step we have shown how rehabilitation has gone on wrongly and has been far from adequate. We have often been proved correct and they have been forced to accept many of our criticisms. They have at last realised that what we have said last correct even though they realised it late.

But take the case of Assam. I would like the hon. Minister to tell me—I have had practical experience of Assam. I have been to Assam. I have seen those people—has any refugee come away from Assam? They have lived there in a very difficult situation under the most disheartening conditions it is disheartening in every aspect. Take the question of land. Assam is a State with huge reserves of land and in spite of these huge land resources, they are neither distributed to the Assamese landless, nor to the tribal landless people nor to the Muslim landless refugees. (*Interruption.*) For some people it may seem good, but for those who deal with the uprooted humanity it is something that is very disheartening. It is a very sad thing.

I feel that the way this whole question has been handled, not only by Assam or Bihar or Orissa but also by my State of West Bengal, leaves much to be desired. The policy carried out by the Government has led to friction between the local population and the refugees. Often enough I brought case after case to the notice of Shri Ajit Prasad Jain and to the notice of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna about how the local people, small cultivators, are deprived of their land, how the Muslims' lands have been taken away, how one local man and a refugee have been pitted against each other, etc. There let us see what has happened when lands have sought to be reclaimed. There has been no planning of reclamation scheme. Have the actual legitimate and justifiable claims of the local peasants for the lands which would be reclaimed and made available for the refugees been taken into consideration? Nothing of the sort. No plan has been worked out. Therefore, again and again, we have seen that provincial feelings have been roused and local feelings have been roused *versus* the refugee feelings. This way the whole matter has been complicated.

Sir, I have very little time at my disposal. I could have given Shri Mehr Chand Khanna many many examples of huge areas of land available in Assam. I do not want that it should be given to refugees only. I want that a proposal should be worked out and the land should be given to the landless whether they are refugees, whether they are Assamese or Tribals. This appeal I would like to make to the other States as well as to my own State of West Bengal.

I would have liked to have taken up the quesetion of Assam in detail. But it is impossible. We have to take up three or four States, deal with them and do justice to them. But time is short and naturally we cannot give you examples. We have plenty of examples here. Take the case of Assam. The Government of Assam says that they have given 8000 acres of land for distribution to refugees. Now, this 8000 acres of land for 3½ lakhs of refugees, which is the official estimate, and 8 lakhs is the non-official estimate is just a drop in the ocean. Even there, what type of land is given to them? There is a place called Barapani. If you want to go there, you cannot reach that place, because there is hardly any communication. The place is infested with wild animals. In spite of that, the refugees are staying there. They have reared their crops in that place and those crops have been damaged by wild animals. I can give you innumerable cases of this type. Money has been extorted by Kanungos but no documents have been given and they have been evicted because there is a pecu-

liar type of land system in Assam, where there are yearly renewals. Even exchanges of properties have been nullified because of this. Schools, because they did not teach in the medium of Assamese have been refused grants.

Then, there is rampant corruption in the Rehabilitation Directorate itself. There is undernourishment in the camps. I can go on giving cases after cases. Therefore, I would again appeal to our neighbouring States to help in the matter. We know the people of those States are sympathetic, but the attitude and policy of the Government is such that it requires an enquiry. Suppose what we have said is not true, then I say, if it is not true, enquire into the whole thing. We are prepared to have an enquiry. I would say to the hon. Minister to accept a parliamentary delegation. Let it go round and see things for itself. Are we telling lies or is it that the situation requires a certain amount of enquiry, certain rehabilitation measures to be reorientated and corrections made? Again and again, I want to stress on this.

I have no time to deal with the question of Andamans. There also we find that although we have been told that many have been rehabilitated, we also know that many of the later ones that have been sent there are finding it very difficult to rehabilitate themselves. That which was promised to them has not been given to them. The rehabilitation and maintenance loans which are being given to them are totally inadequate because there rice sells at Rs. 30 a maund and mustard oil costs Rs. 4 a seer. That is the position there. Therefore, I feel that the whole thing requires enquiry.

Now, the second point—big point—which I want to make is that when we want to make rehabilitation successful, it has to be co-ordinated and integrated into a plan which also deals with the gainful occupation of the entire people of that State or area. Without that, we will only be sowing divisions. I can give you any number of examples. Take the question of gainful employment in the rural sector. There is also the question of giving land to agriculturists. We stand for gaining as much of the waste land there is in Bengal as possible. I know there is very little, but still there is some. We, from the United Central Refugee Council have submitted to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna that such lands are available. In my own constituency I see hundreds of acres of land which has been inundated with saline water and fisheries have been constructed there illegally. It is illegal. This has still been allowed. We have also submitted a scheme to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. Let us drain off these fisheries and we give him an assurance to give a portion of the land to refugees. I myself have spoken at many meetings and asked the peasants: "Are you peasants prepared to give up a portion of the land to refugees?" They have replied: "We are prepared". Without the local co-operation you cannot harness all the resources that are available there.

Take the case of Shealpholi in my constituency of 24 Paraganas. There the landlord himself has agreed that those deserters, as they are called, from Bihar and Orissa who are today living under the sun and rain in Eden Gardens be rehabilitated there. Once these lands are reclaimed and the fisheries drained off we can rehabilitate these refugees. I feel that nothing much has been done about reclamation except Bogjola and Sonarpur areas. It is here that I feel the Ministry of Rehabilitation has been very slack. Just because the local persons have put in their claims this work should not be given up. They are justified in their claims. We want that the claims of the local small peasants should be protected. Just because you have ben able to get only 10,000 acreas of land you should not say: "We are not going to take up any more reclamation schemes". This is an absolutely wrong stand to take. We want that all the areas should be reclaimed. That will go to the benefit not only of the refugees, but also of the local people and to the general welfare of the State of West Bengal.

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That is how I look upon it. That is why I urge that this reclamation scheme should go forward. We know, in sending refugees outside Bengal—although that is a very good step—there are various other factors. There are some people getting excited already. I feel that mere excitement will not do any good. That is why I again feel that this whole question of reclamation of land must be gone into thoroughly.

Now, I will say just one or two words about work-site camps. If you look into the figures you find that there are 1,16,000 refugees in transit camps and in work-site camps. Out of that, the figure I have received in reply to a question is that 68,000 are in work-site camps. These work-site camps are camps which do only one type of job. What is that one type of job? For years together these people have been earth-cutting, sometimes on construction of roads, sometimes cutting a canal or at other times putting up a bund. There has been total lack of planning about it. People are not made to work to develop the land they are going to be given. They do not know which plot of land they are going to get. Here, again I would say that this is due to lack of planning, lack of co-ordination and lack of organisation which is at the root of all this trouble. Why is it so? When we take up these schemes we should have a clear picture before us. It was our suggestion that the work-site camps should be established in places where rehabilitation would be given to the people. Of course we were the people who wanted work-site camps but we never wanted that work-site camps should be such year in and year out the people should be given only one type of job—this earth-cutting. We never knew that people would not get different types of jobs. We never knew that there would be no rotation or diversity of jobs. Our idea was that the work-site camps should be at places of rehabilitation and that those people should be utilised for development of the land, because the greatest incentive to them who are agriculturists is that they should know that they are going to get the land.

When Shri A. P. Jain went to these areas of Ghuni-Jatra-gachi, he said that he had never seen such good earth-cutting. He then gave some prizes to the people there. I feel that this incentive has now been taken away and there is frustration and hopelessness. The people do not know when they will get the land where they will get it and whether they will get the land at all that they are developing.

I have no time to touch on the point of gainful employment which is a very very important factor in the urban sector. We are told that Government is sanctioning opening of new factories at several places. That was also one of our suggestions which we made earlier. We feel that not only private companies, but the Government must take up bigger scale industries. From the figures which the hon. Minister has given, we find that the number of people who are going to be employed is very small in comparisor to the total. Therefore, much more expansion is necessary. For that the Government will have to open more training centres.

Two more sentences. I want to talk about employment of women and the question of training them for our nation-building services, especially, midwives, etc. There are certain welfare organisations under the Ministry. We feel that the Nari Seva Sangh at Habra is a very good centre. It has trained 27 midwives. Every one of them has been employed. That centre with its small maternity centre is now going for sanction. There is no question of sanction. We want that the Government themselves should see that this becomes a permanent centre for turning of midwives.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sanction has already been issued to the Habra centre for contiuance.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We hope that such centres will increase.

For these homes where we give vocational training, there should be a marketing organisation. We want more production centres, we want more emporia to buy up these goods, because these people have no revolving capital. Sanction has been given for only Rs. 20,000 for the Refugee emporia; it is quite insufficient. The question of credit, the question of capital, the question of buying up, and more production centres are some of the things I would urge upon the Minister.

ٹھاکر لکشمن سنگھ چرک (جموں و کشمیر) : جناب صدر - چند ماہ سے اخبارات میں آپ دیکھتے رہے ہونگے که جموں اور کشمیر کے رفیوجی گورنمنٹ سے بہت گلا کرتے رہے ہیں که ان کے معاملات حل نہیں ہو رہے ہیں اور سابق گورنمنٹ نے ان کا اچھا انتظام نہیں کیا اور موجودہ گورنمنٹ بھی ان کے انتظامات کو اچھی طرح سے سنبھال نہیں سکتی ہے - ضروری ہے که انہوں کو یاد کرایا جائے که سنه ۴۷ میں جب پاکستان نے ریاست پر حمله کیا تو مظفرآباد - میرپور - کوٹلی - بھمبر اور پونچھ پر یک وقت حمله ہوا - پونچھ اور پلندری میں جھگڑا پہلے سے ہی چل رہا تھا اور اس حمله کے کیا نتایج ہوئے ان کا ذکر کرنا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ضروری نہیں ہے - ایک تو وقت نہیں ہے اور دوسرے ہر شخص ان سے واقف ہے - جہاں شہری آبادی کو میرپور - کوٹلی اور بھمبر کے قصبوں سے نکل کر آنا پڑا وہاں دیہاتی آبادی کو بھی وہاں سے نکال دیا گیا اس میں کوئی شک نہیں که گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے کروڑوں روپیہ رفیوجیز کے مسئلے کو حل کرنے کے لئے صرف کئے لیکن میں یہ کہئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا که اس مسئلے کو پوری طرح سے سمجھا نہیں گیا اور یہاں کے رفیوجیز کو باقی ہندوستان کے رفیوجیز سے ریسٹ بار نہیں سمجھا گیا اور شاید ہو سکتا ہے که اس میں کچھ قانونی دقتیں رہی ہوں لیکن ۱۴ مئی سنه ۱۹۵۴ء کے پریسیڈنٹ کے آرڈر کے بعد میں سمجھتا ہوں که ریاست جمو اور کشمیر کے رفیوجیز کو یہ حق حاصل ہے که وہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا سے یہ پر زور استدعا کریں که جس طرح باقی ہندوستان کے رفیوجیوں کے کلیمس ہندوستان کی گورنمنٹ نے ایکسیپٹ (accept) کئے ہیں اس طرح ریاست جموں اور کشمیر کے لوگوں کے بھی کلیمس لئے جایں اور پارشیل کمپینسیشن جس طریقے سے باقی لوگوں کو ملا ہے - اس طرح سے ان کو بھی دیا جائے -

جناب والا ، ایک اور مسئله جو میں پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے که اس وقت جموں صوبے میں لینڈ پر اتنا بھاری پریشر (pressure) ہے که جموں کشمیر کی گورنمنٹ یا ہندوستان کی گورنمنٹ بھی اگر چاہے که جموں صوبے میں ہی مظفرآباد - میرپور - پونچھ - پونچھ کی تحصیل باغ اور پلندری کے تمام رفیوجیوں کو اس صوبے میں جزب کر لیا جائے تو ناممکن بات ہوگی - آپ کے سامنے پہلے بھی یہ مسئله آ چکا ہے که پہلے پہل جب رفیوجیوں کو جموں صوبے

[ٹھاکر لکشمن سنگھ چارک] میں آباد کرنے کے لئے جگہہ دی گئی تو دس ایکڑ فی رفیوجی زمین دی گئی - اس کے بعد وہ گھٹ کر چھہ ایکڑ اور آٹھہ ایکڑ تک رہ گئی اور اب ایسے حالات ہو گئے ہیں کہ جموں و کشمیر گورنمنٹ مجبور ہے اور وہ دو ایکڑ سے زیادہ کسی کو زمین نہیں دے سکتی - مظفرآباد کے رفیوجیوں کو کشمیر میں کئی وجوہات سے آباد نہیں کیا جا سکا - ایسا کئے جانے میں دقتیں ہیں - ممکن ہے کہ کشمیر وادی میں لینڈ پر اتنا پریشر ہے کہ کشمیر گورنمنٹ ان کو مجبور ہوکر جموں بھیج رہی ہے لیکن مسئلہ وہیں کا وہیں ہی ہے اور اب زیادہ بگڑ رہا ہے - اس لئے اب ہند گورنمنٹ کو چاہئے کہ اس مسئلے کو اصلی شکل میں دیکھیں کہ اس وقت ریفیوجیوں کی تعداد کتنی ہے اور ہمارے پاس اویلیبل (available) لینڈ کتنا ہے اور اگر ہم جموں و کشمیر میں ان کے لئے انتظام نہیں کر سکتے تو ہندوستان میں جہاں کہیں اس قسم کی آب ہوا ہو جو ان کے موافق ہو وہاں پر ان کے بسانے کے لئے پرمانینٹ طور پر انتظام کیا جانا چاہئے ورنہ یہ مسئلہ جو آٹھہ برس سے چلتا جا رہا ہے حل نہیں ہو سکیگا - جو کسان ہمارے رفیوجیز کی صورت میں آئے تھے ان کا مسئلہ تو جموں و کشمیر گورنمنٹ نے اس طرح حل کیا کہ ہر ایک کو دو-دو اور تین-تین ایکڑ زمین دی اور پانچ سو روپیہ ہند گورنمنٹ نے ان کو بسانے کے لئے دیا - ان کا تو گزر ہو رہا ہے - لیکن شہری آبادی جو ان قصبوں میں تھی ان کی حالت بہت ہی قابل رحم ہو گئی ہے - ان آٹھہ برسوں میں ان کے پاس جو کچھہ گہنے یا اور سامان تھا وہ بیچ کر اپنا کام چلایا ہے اور آج ان کے پاس کچھہ بھی نہیں بچ رہا ہے اور وہ بالکل بھکاری کی حالت میں جگہہ بہ جگہہ مارے مارے پھر رہے ہیں - کئی بمبئی میں ہیں - کچھہ کانگڑہ میں دیکھے جاتے ہیں اور کتنے ہی دلی شہر میں ہیں - وہ مصیبت زدہ لوگ چونکہ ہنگامی حالت میں مجبوراً گھر بار چھوڑ کر آنا پڑا اس لئے وہ اپنا سامان وغیرہ بھی نہیں لا سکے اور ان میں کوئی ہی ایسا خوش قسمت ہوگا جو تھوڑے بہت اپنے ساتھہ گہنے وغیرہ لا سکا ہوگا - اس لئے اب انصاف اس بات کا تقاضہ کرتا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اس مسئلے کو پوری ذمہداری کے ساتھہ اپنے ہاتھہ میں لے لے اور ان لوگوں کو بھی حق دے کہ وہ اپنی جایدادوں کے کلیمس (claims) دے سکیں اور گورنمنٹ ان کو ویریفائی (verify) کرے اور ان کو بھی کچھہ نہ کچھہ انٹیرم طور پر معاوضہ ملنا چاہئے - اس کے علاوہ جمو کشمیر میں

کچھ ان اٹیچڈ ویمن اینڈ چلڈرنز ہومس (unattached women and children homes) موجود ہیں جن کو چلانے کے لئے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا وقتاً فوقتاً روپیہ دیتی رہتی ہے اور ممکن ہے کہ جموں اور کشمیر گورنمنٹ نے بھی روپیہ خرچ کیا ہو - ۱۴ مئی سنہ ۱۹۵۴ء کے بعد یہ مسئلہ عین گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی ذمہ داری ہے- اب وقت آ گیا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اس مسئلے کو پوری طرح سے سمجھے اور جہاں کے یہ رہنے والے لوگ ہیں وہیں ان کو ریہیبیلیٹیٹ (Rehabilitate) کرنے کی کوشش کی جائے تو زیادہ بہتر ہوگا اگر وہ ایسی آب و ہوا میں رکھے جائیں جو ان کے مطابق ہو جس میں وہ زیادہ ہل مل جائیں اس لئے کہ وہ مستقل گورنمنٹ پر بوجھ نہ بن جائیں - ان کو باقاعدہ تعلیم دی جائے- انڈسٹریل اور ٹیکنیکل طور پر ان کو ٹرین کیا جائے تاکہ وہ محض کتابی باتیں جاننے والے لوگ نہ ہوں اور بیکاروں کی تعداد میں اضافہ نہ کریں -

آخر میں میں دو لفظ اور کہونگا - سنہ ۱۹۴۷ء میں جب جموں اور کشمیر کے صوبے میں بارڈر پر گڑبڑی کی وجہ سے کئی ایک مسلمان خاندان بھی وہاں پر موجود ہیں - جو بے گھر ہو گئے جن کو اپنے گھروں سے برابر ادھر ادھر جانا پڑا تھا - کیا میں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا سے استدعا کروں کہ ان کو صوبہ جموں و صوبہ کشمیر میں دوبارہ بسانے میں امداد کی جائے - اگر کوئی تاجر پیشہ آدمی تھا تو اس کو اپنی تجارت شروع کرنے کے لئے سرکار کی طرف سے قرضہ دیا جائے - یا اگر کوئی کسان تھا تو اس کو اپنی زمین پر اس طرح کی موزوں زمین پر بٹھا کر اس کو اپنا کام کرنے کے لئے امداد دی جانی ضروری ہے -

اس کے علاوہ میں اور کوئی خاص بات نہیں کہنا چاہتا - صرف یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو دو مسئلہ ہیں ان کو اب حل کر لینا چاہئے - زیادہ لمبا کرنے سے یہ ہوگا کہ یہ لوگ اور برباد ہو جائینگے -

[*English translation of the above speech.*]

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak (Jammu and Kashmir): As reflected in the newspapers, the refugees from Jammu and Kashmir have been bitterly complaining for the last few months that their problems are not being solved. They allege that the former Government did not attend properly to them and that the present regime is also not in a position to handle their affairs properly. The House may as well be reminded that Pakistan's invasion of Kashmir was a simultaneous attack on Muzaffarbad, Mirpur, Kotli, Bhimbar and Poonch. Trouble was already brewing in Poonch and Pulandari. It is not necessary to mention here the results of that invasion. Not only was the urban population forced to quit the towns of Mirpur, Kotli and Bhimbar, the rural population was also turned out of those areas. It is beyond doubt that the Government of India

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak]

have spent crores of rupees with a view to solving the refugee problem, but I cannot help remarking that this problem has not been appreciated properly and that the refugees of these areas have not been considered at par with the refugees of the rest of India. May be there were some legal obstacles, but I think that after the promulgation of the President's order of the 14th May, 1954, the refugees of Jammu and Kashmir are entitled to make an emphatic request to the Government of India that just as they have accepted the claims of the other Indian refugees they should also invite claims from the people of Jammu and Kashmir and pay them partial compensation as has been done in the case of others.

There is another problem too. There is, at the present time, such a heavy pressure on land in the Jammu Province that howsoever the Jammu and Kashmir Government or the Government of India might wish, it would be impossible to absorb there all the refugees from Muzaffarbad, Mirpur, Poonch, Bagh, a Tehsil of Poonch, and Pulandari. This problem has come up before you even previously. When allotment of land was made first of all with a view to settling the refugees in the Jammu Province it was done at the rate of 10 acres per refugee. Subsequently this quota was reduced to eight and six acres. Now, however, matters have come to such a pass that Jammu and Kashmir Government is not in a position to give more than two acres to anyone. The refugees from Muzaffarbad could not be settled in Kashmir for various reasons. There are difficulties in the way of such a course. Perhaps there is already so much pressure on land in the Kashmir Valley that Kashmir Government is forced to send them to Jammu. But the problem remains and is growing worse. The Government of India should now view this problem in its true perspective. They should assess the present number of the refugees as also the extent of land available with us. In case we cannot provide for them in Jammu and Kashmir we should provide for their permanent settlement at some other place in India, where the climate might be considered suitable for them. Otherwise this problem which has been hanging fire for the last eight years will not be solved. As for the kisans who had come over as refugees Jammu and Kashmir Government gave them two to three acres of land each and the Government of India paid them Rs. 500 each for their resettlement. Their problem was thus solved and they are getting on. But the urban people who belonged to those towns are in a pitiable condition. During these eight years they have managed to carry on by selling off whatever ornaments or other goods they possessed. Now they have nothing left with them and they are going from pillar to post in a state of destitution and joblessness. Some of them are in Bombay, some are to be found in Kangra and a good many are in Delhi. As these miserable people had to leave their homes in the face of a cataclysm they could not bring their belongings with them and there are not many among them who were lucky enough to bring along some ornaments. The dictates of justice, therefore, demand that the Government of India should take up this problem in their hands with a full sense of their responsibility. These people should also be allowed to file claims in repect of their properties which should be verified by the Government and they should also be paid some kind of interim compensation. Besides, there are some unattached women and children's homes in Jammu and Kashmir, which are helped by the Government of India by means of occasional grants. Jammu and Kashmir Government may also have spent some money on them. This problem has become an exclusive responsibility of the Government of India after the 14th May, 1954. Time has come now for the Government to have a full grasp of this problem. It would be better if efforts are made to rehabilitate these people in areas to which they belong. The climate should suit them so that

they may be able to adapt themselves to their surroundings and cease to be a permanent burden on the Government. They should be imparted regular education and provided industrial and technical training so that they may not grow up to be persons with bookish knowledge only and add to the ranks of the unemployed.

There are also some Muslim families who became homeless as a result of the disturbances that had broken out on the border of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 and who had to leave their homes and wander from place to place. I would request the Government of India to help such people also to be re-settled in either Jammu or Kashmir. Those among them who were businessmen should be helped with loans to re-start their business and those who were agriculturists should be resettle-ed either on their own or on other suitable land and helped to restart their work.

These two problems ought to be solved now, for any further delay would mean more trouble and misery for them.

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : वक्त इतना कम है और मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलना चाहती, सिर्फ थोड़े दो चार शब्द मैं सदन के सामने और मंत्री महोदय के विचारार्थ रक्खूंगी। पिछले बजट के समय जब इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई थी तब से आज तक जो तबदीली आई है, मैं उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगी। एक तबदीली तो यह ह कि आज हमारे सामने इस विभाग के नये मिनिस्टर बठे हुए हैं मेरा मतलब श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना से है और हम उनका स्वागत करते हैं। आपके इस विभाग में आने से रेफ्यूजीज के दिल में काफी उम्मीद बंधी है यह तो देखना बाकी है कि आप कहां तक उनकी यह उम्मीद पूरी करन में कामयाब होंगे। जो उम्मीद हमारे रेफ्यूजीज ने नये मिनिस्टर साहब से बांधी है वह पूरी होगी या नहीं यह तो आने वाला वक्त ही बतायेगा मगर इतना जरूर है कि रेफ्यूजीज यह समझते हैं कि हमारा मिनिस्टर भी एक रेफ्यूजी है और वह हमारे दुःख दर्द को अच्छी तरह समझ सकेगा क्योंकि कहावत मशहूर है कि जो जूता पहनता है वही जानता है कि कहां से जूता दबता है। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब भी वैसा ही जूता पहने हुए हैं जैसा कि हमारे भाई लोग पहने हैं और इस नाते उन्होंने आपसे उम्मीद बांधी हुई है कि आप उनके साथ ज्यादा हमदर्दी से पेश आयेंगे और उनकी समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहती कि पिछले जो मिनिस्टर साहब इस विभाग के थे उनको शरणार्थियों के साथ हमदर्दी नहीं थी वह भी बेचारे जहां तक हो सकता था अपनी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश करते थे लेकिन रेफ्यूजीज को आप से ज्यादा उम्मीद है और आपको काम कर के बताना पड़ेगा कि उनका ऐसी उम्मीद रखना ठीक था या गलत था।

इस साल में रेफ्यूजीज के लिए जो काम हुए हैं, उनमें एक दो में कुछ थोड़ी सी तबदीली की झलक दिखाई देती है। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो सात साल से हम पाकिस्तान से नेगोशियेशंस चला रहे हैं उसका बहुत दुखदायी इतिहास है और इस बीच पाकिस्तान से हम कोई फैसला नहीं कर पाये हैं। अलबत्ता पिछले साल में कुछ तबदीली आई और जुलाई अगस्त में कुछ बातचीत चली पाकिस्तान के साथ और सितम्बर में फिर उसके साथ बातचीत चलाने को सोचा गया, हमारे यहां के लोगों ने बातचीत के लिए दावत भेजी लेकिन उस बाबत का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला। फिर कुछ स्टेलमेंट सा हो गया लेकिन हमारे नये मिनिस्टर ने आने के बाद इस तरफ अपनी तवज्जह दी और फिर से बात छेड़ी और उस

[श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी]

बातचीत का कुछ नतीजा सेक्रेटेरियट लेविल पर हुआ।

हमें सब बातें तो मालूम नहीं लेकिन जो कुछ अखबारों में शाया होता ह और जो कुछ चीज रिपोर्ट में दी गई है, उस से पता चलता है कि इस दफा जो बातचीत करीब १५ दिन तक चली सेक्रेटरियट लेवेल पर शायद वह सन्तोषजनक रूप में पूरी हुई हैं। आप लोग कहते हैं कि इस बातचीत के दौरान में बहुत से मसलों पर बात हुई है और दोनों सरकारों के अफसरों ने कुछ ऐग्रीड रिकमेन्डशन्स की हैं। यह जो बातचीत चली है उसमें म्मूवेबुल प्रापर्टीज के बारे में ही काफी ग्राउन्ड कवर की गई है। मैं आशा करती हूं कि जैसे हर दफा हमें उम्मीद दिला कर निराश किया गया अब की दफा वैसा नहीं होगा। मैं आशा करती हूं कि इस दफा जो बातचीत चली है, जिस को कि आप कहते हैं कि ठिकाने से चली, वह कामयाबी से फाइनलाइज होगी। मैं यह भी आशा करती हूं कि इम्मूवेबुल प्रापर्टीज का जो बड़ा कठिन मसला है उस के बारे में जल्द से जल्द मिनिस्टीरियल लेवेल पर बातचीत होगी और उस का फैसला होगा। मझे पता नहीं कि इस बार क्यों पाकिस्तान वालों ने थोड़ी हमदर्दी से बातचीत की। हो सकता है कि हमारे नये मिनिस्टर साहब का उन के साथ कुछ दोस्ताना है इसलिये ऐसा हुआ हो या यह भी हो सकता है कि वह भी सात साल तक बातचीत करते करते थक गये हों बहर हाल जो कुछभी हो मैं आशा करती हूं कि इस दफा पाकिस्तान के साथ कुछ ठीक से फैसला होगा. क्योंकि अगर यह फैसला नहीं हुआ या हम कुछ न कुछ अपनी जायदाद वहां से नहीं ला सकेंगे तो जो हमारी कम्पेन्सेशन की स्कीम है वह बिल्कुल खत्म हो जायेगी।

कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में आगे चल कर कुछ कहूंगी। पश्चिमी ापकिस्तान से जो रिफ्यूजी आये हैं उन के रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में भी ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती क्योंकि यह बहुत बरा पुराना मसला है। परन्तु मैं थोड़ा बहुत अवश्य कहना चाहती हूं क्योंकि आज एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया जा रहा है और प्रोपेगैन्डा भी किया जा रहा है कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजी तो बस गये हैं और उन के लिये ज्यादा कुछ करना नहीं है। उन के लिये सिर्फ एक ही बात करनी है कि उन को कम्पेन्सेशन दिला दिया जाय जिससे उन का मसला पूरी तरह से हल हो जाये। यह चीज गलत है। यह ठीक है सरकार ने पैसा खर्च किया और उन के लिये बहुत सी स्कीमें चलाईं और बहुत कुछ काम हुआ है। मगर यह जो समस्या है वह समुद्र के समान है और इतनी जल्दी हल नहीं हो सकेगी। जो लोग आज रिफ्यूजीज के बीच में काम करते हैं और हमारे सामने यहां पर भी बैठे हुए हैं उन लोगों से पूछ लिया जाये रोज उन के पास शिकायतें आती हैं कि रिफ्यूजियों का बड़ा बुरा हाल है बल्कि कुछ लोगों का हाल आज पहले से भी ज्यादा बुरा है क्योंकि जिनके पास पहले कुछ पैसा था उस को वह सात साल में खा चुके हैं और आज परेशानी में पड़े हुए हैं। तपेदिक के रोगियों का नम्बर दिनों दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। लोग यहां से वहां काम की खोज में भाग रहे हैं। बहुत परेशान हाल आज वह है। वह लोग समझ रहे थे कि उन को कम्पेन्सेशन मिल जायेगा और उस पैसे से वह कुछ न कुछ अपने लिये कर सकेंगे, लेकिन कम्पेन्सेशन मिलने में भी इतनी देरी लग गई और जब तक उन को कम्पेन्सेशन मिलेगा तब तक उन का न जाने क्या हाल होगा। मैं चूंकि इस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में हूं इसलिये ज्यादा नहीं कह सकती, मगर इतना जरूर कह सकती हूं कि आज तक कम्पेन्सेशन कितने लोगों को मिला है? आज तक इंटेरि

कम्पेन्सेशन करीब ४० हजार लोगों को मिला है। अगर में गलत बता रही हूं तो मुझे आप बता दें, मैं अपने को सुधार लूंगी।

सरदार हुकम सिंह : ४६ हजार।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : ४६ हजार को फुल कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं बल्कि इंटरिम कम्पेन्सेशन मिला है, बाकी जिन लोगों ने क्लेम्स दे रखे हैं और उनमें से जिन के ऐडमिटेड (admitted) क्लेम्स हैं उन की संख्या करीब ४ लाख है। इस के अलावा करीब ढाई लाख क्लेम्स अनवेरिफाइड हैं। इस के बाद नये आन वाले आदमी भी हैं। हम जो अब तक दे रहे हैं वह है सिर्फ ५०,००० को इन्टरिम कम्पेन्सेशन। उस के देने में हमें इतना वक्त लगा है, जब तक पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायेगा तब तक पता नहीं कितना वक्त और निकल जायगा। इसलिये मैं जितनी जोर से कह सकती हूं उतनी जोर से कहना चाहती हूं कि जब तक सब लोगों को कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दे दिया जायेगा तब तक रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि यह जो वातावरण पैदा किया जा रहा है कि पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आये हैं उन के लिये अब कुछ करना बाकी नहीं है इसको रोकना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात इस कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। हालांकि में इस के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कह सकती क्योंकि मेरा मुंह बन्द है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस मामले में चुप नहीं बैठ सकती और दो चार बातें कहूंगी। मैं ने आप लोगों को बताया कि ४ लाख लोगों के ऐडमिटेड क्लेम्स हैं, इस के बाद अनवेरिफाइड क्लेम्स हैं। हम आज देख रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान में जो जायदाद है वह करीब ५०० करोड़ कुछ ऊपर की है। हमारी सरकार के पास जो जायदाद कम्पेन्सेशन देने के लिये है वह करीब १८५ करोड़ की है। यह जो १८५ करोड़ की जायदाद है उस के लिये मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि यह बिल्कुल नोशनल रकम है। असल में.....

सभापति महोदय : ५०० करोड़ की जायदाद भी नोशनल है। अभी क्लेम्स आने बाकी हैं।

श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी : यह मैं मंजूर करती हूं कि ५०० करोड़ की जायदाद भी नोशनल है। लेकिन हमारे देश में जो १९५ करोड़ की रकम है वह दूसरे किस्म की है। वह सिर्फ देखने में १८५ करोड़ है। इसमें से करीब १०० करोड़ रुपये की तो एवैक्वी properties हैं। ८५ करोड़ रु० अलग है। सरकार ने जो रिफ्यूजीज के मकान बनाये हैं और जो कर्जे उन लोगों को दिये हैं वह सब मिला कर ८५ करोड़ होता है। आप ने जो कर्ज दिया है वह करीब ५६ करोड़ है और आर० एफ० ए० का करीब ९ करोड़ होता है। इस तरह से कुल ६४, ६५ करोड़ रुपया गवर्नमेंट का है। यह पैसा रिफ्यूजीज द्वारा इन्स्टालमेन्ट्स से अदा होगा। फिर जिन को कर्जा दिया गया है उनमें बहुत क्लेमेन्ट्स नहीं हैं नानक्लेमेन्ट्स को कर्जा दिया गया है, इस के अलावा कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि स्माल क्लेमेन्ट्स हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन्होंने कर्ज लिया उन्होंने यह सोच कर लिया कि पंद्रह साल में अदा कर देंगे और हम क्लेम्स का पैसा और काम में लगाएंगें। अब सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि सारा कर्जा क्लेम्स (claims) के against ऐडजस्ट कर लिया जायेगा। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि आज वह इस पोजीशन में नहीं हैं कि इस तरह से उन से सारा पैसा adjust कर ले

[श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी]

ऐसा करना उन के साथ बड़ी बेइन्साफी होगी। और लोग दे नहीं सकेंगे नतीजा यह होगा कि जो हिसाब सरकार ने क्लेम्स देने के लिये ६४ हजार की वसूली का लगाया है वह मिल नहीं सकेगा। और अगर थोड़ा मिल भी जायेगा तो उस से सरकार कम्पेन्सेशन कितना दे सकेगी? नानक्लेमेन्ट्स से तो हम कुछ ले नहीं सकते स्माल क्लेमेन्ट्स से थोड़ा बहुत ले सकेंगे जिन का कुछ रुपया पड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन उस से हमारा काम तो पूरा नहीं पड़ सकता है। हाउसिंग की रकम और अगर देखी जाय तो रुपया जो कि मकान बनवाने में खर्च हुआ है उस में सड़कें निकाली गई स्कूल के लिये जगह रक्खी गई पार्क वगैरह के लिये जमीन रक्खी गई। और जो मकान बनाये गये हैं वह आप ने किन लोगों को दिये हैं? दो तिहाई मकान तो आप ने उन लोगों को दिए हैं जो कि नानक्लेमेन्ट्स हैं। उन से आप कौन सा पैसा वसूल करेंगे। बाकी क्या बचा? जो स्माल क्लेमेन्ट्स हैं उन के लोग रोजाना हमारे पास आ रहे हैं यह दिखाने के लिये कि जो कुछ उन के पास था वह खर्च हो गया और किराया तक देने की उनकी शक्ति बाकी नहीं रह गई है वह सरकार का पैसा कहां से वापस दे सकेंगे। तो सरकार कम्पेन्सेशन देने के लिये जिस ८५ करोड़ रुपये का हिसाब लगा रही है, वह कहां से आयेगा। इसी लिये मैं कहती हूं कि मैं इस इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी pool की रकम को नोशनल रकम समझती हूं। हम लोग तो जो बदकिस्मती से इस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में फंस गये हैं एक धर्म संकट में पड़ गये हैं। इधर यह सोच रहे हैं कि नानक्लेमेन्ट्स से कैसे रुपया वसूल किया जाय क्योंकि वह सब से गरीब हैं अगर उन से कुछ वसूल किया जाय तो हमें तकलीफ होती है। दूसरी तरफ अगर उन से नहीं लेते हैं तो जिन लोगों को क्लेम्स का रुपया देना है उन लोगों का नुक्सान होता है। दोनों तरफ से हमारी मुसीबत है और समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या करें। इस तरह से यह साफ दिखाई पड़ता है कि यह १८५ करोड़ रुपया असलियत में बहुत नाकाफी है।

यह १८५ करोड़ की रकम और भी कम है क्योंकि हम लोगों ने पिछले साल जब बहुत कहा तो रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री इस बात पर राजी हो गई थी कि जिन लोगों ने ३०० रु० तक कर्ज लिया है उनका कर्जा माफ हो जायेगा और इस कैटगरी के लोगों में जिन्होंने कि एजुकेशनल पर्पेजेज के लिये लोन लिये थे उनको भी माफ किया गया था। और हमारी डिमान्ड है कि इस ३०० रु० की रकम को बढ़ा कर ५०० रु० कर दिया जाय। यह सब रकम evacuee pool से निकाली जायगी। अगर आप हिसाब लगाइये तो आप को पता चलेगा कि आप के पास १८५ करोड़ रुपया नहीं है। कम्पेन्सेशन आप कैसे देंगे यह मुझे मालूम नहीं। मुझे यह मालूम है कि कम्पेन्सेशन के सवाल को लेकर लोगों में बड़ी परेशानी है। पर सब से बड़ी परेशानी तो यह है कि आप तरह तरह की स्कीम निकालते हैं जिस से आप के पास कुछ कैश हो कम्पेन्सेशन देने के लिये। आप लोगों से कहते हैं कि वह अपने किराये की कुल रकम को जो बाकी है फौरन अदा करें। अगर वह नहीं देंगे तो आप मकान को नीलाम करवा देंगे। नतीजा यह होगा कि वह अपना किराया तो अदा नहीं कर सकेंगे इसलिये आप उन के मकान नीलाम करवा देंगे। और जो गरीब घरों में बैठे हुए हैं उन को वहां से बाहर निकलना पड़ेगा। आप एक शख्स को भी ठीक से रिहैबिलिटेट तो कर नहीं पायेंगे उल्टा इतने लोगों को डिहैबिलिटेट और कर देंगे। और इतना करने पर भी आप लोगों को कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दे सकेंगे। अभी आप

इसी परेशानी में उलझे हुए हैं, और जो नये आदमी आये उन के लिये क्या कर सकेंगे मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि आखिर यह क्लेम्स कैसे सेट्टल होंगे। मैं जहां भी जाती हूं, अभी लखनऊ और कान पुरगई थी, वहां पर हमें लोग बतला रहे हैं कि जो जमीन पहले १० रुपये गज थी आज वही ३० रुपये गज बताई जा रही है। यही शिकायत दिल्ली से आ रही है।

Claims की जो रकम है उसको पूरा करने के वास्ते, जायदाद की वैल्यू नोशनल तरीके से बढ़ाई जा रही है ताके Compensate करने का काम आपके लिये कुछ आसान हो जाये। लेकिन इस तरह से काम नहीं चल सकता है। अगर आपको सचमुच कम्पेन्सेशन देना है तो आप से म अपील करूंगी और आप की मारफत सरकार से अपील करूंगी कि इस के लिये कोई प्रैक्टिकल तरीका निकालिये। प्रैक्टिकल तरीका यह हो सकता है कि आज जो कम्पेन्सेशन देना है उस का हिसाब लगाया जाय और वह रुपया रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री को कर्ज के रूप में दे दिया जाय और उस से वह कम्पेन्सेशन बांट दे। इसके बाद रिफ्यूजीस से मकान और कर्जे की रकम Small instalments से धीरे धीरे अदा करें।

दूसरा तरीका यह है कि सरकार लो इनकम ग्रुप वालों के लिये जो हाउसिं स्कीम निकाली है उस को रिहैबिलिटेशन स्कीम के साथ मिला दिया जाय। उस स्कीम के मुताबिक गवर्नमेन्ट ८००० रुपया उधार देगी और उसको ३० साल में लोगों से वसूल करेगी। अगर इस स्कीम को रिहैबिलिटेशन के साथ मिला दिया जाय तो इससे सरकार को उन लोगों को रिहैबिलिटेट करने में बड़ी मदद मिलेगी जो कि थोड़े कम्पेन्सेशन के हकदार हैं और जो Non-claimants या सरकारी मकानों में हैं या सरकार से कर्जा लिये हैं और उससे ऊपर मैं कहूंगी चाहे जो भी हिसाब किताब आपका पाकिस्तान के साथ हो, चाहे जितना रुपया भी उससे आप को लेना हो, चाहे आप वह रुपया लें या न लें लेकिन इस कम्पेन्सेशन पूल में जरूर सरकार को आधी रकम डालनी चाहिये। इस बात को हम पूरी जिम्मेदारी से कहते हैं और गवर्नमेंट को इसे मान लेना चाहिये।

इतनी बातें वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोगों के बारे में कहने के बाद मैं एक दो बातें ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए लोगों के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। मुझ पर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि जब भी मैं बोलती हूं वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए रिफ्यूजीज के बारे में ही बोलती हूं और मेरा ध्यान ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोगों की तरफ नहीं जाता। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि मैं बंगाली हूं और अब मैं बंगाल को कसे भूल सकती हूं। मुझ बहुत खुशी है कि आज सात साल के बाद हमारी सरकार ने समझना शुरू कर दिया है कि यह प्राब्लैम एक सीरियस प्राब्लैम है। आज तक तो इस के बारे में टाल मटोल ही हो रही थी लेकिन अब यह बात तसलीम कर ली गई है कि यह भी एक सीरियस प्राब्लैम है। आप Chairman भी हमारे साथ थे जब हम ने आसाम का दौरा किया और आप भी, जो हालात हैं, उन से पूरी तरह वाकिफ हैं। वहां पर रिफ्यूजीज की क्या हालत है, यह आप की रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से पता लगता है कि ३५ लाख रिफ्यूजीज यहां आए हैं लेकिन हमारी फिगर्ज के मुताबिक ये कुछ ज्यादा हैं। इन ३५ लाख रिफ्यूजीज में से ८० फीसदी वैस्ट बंगाल में हैं। बिहार और उड़ीसा से हैवी डिजर्शन हुई हैं। वैस्ट बंगाल में जमीन नहीं है केवल मार्जिनेल और सब-

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मार्जिनेल लैंड अवेलेबल है। सात साल के बाद दो लाख आदमी अब भी कैम्पों में बैठे हुए हैं। कैम्पों में क्या हालत है इस के बारे में अभी श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने बहुत कुछ कहा है और मैं इस में नहीं जाना चाहती। तकरीबन ११,००० लोग जुलाई से दिसम्बर तक हर महीने यहां आ रहे हैं और अब आने वालों की तादाद बढ़ रही है। आसाम और बंगाल का मैंने हाल में ही टूर किया है और जिस हालत में ये रिफ्यूजीज हैं वह मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं। उनमें बहुत बेरोजगारी है। वे भिखारियों की तरह से रह रहे हैं। यहां पर दिल्ली में अगर किसी को नजफगढ़ में जा के बसाया जाता है तो बहुत शोर किया जाता है कि यह बहुत दूर है और नजदीक जगह मिलनी चाहिये। बंगाल और आसाम मे जहां इन लोगों को बिठाया गया है वह शहर से ४०,४० और ५०-५० मील दूर है। वहां लोग खाएं क्या और काम क्या करें। वे लोग दिनों दिन घुल घुल कर मर रहे हैं। उनको करने के लिए कोई काम नहीं मिलता। उनके बाल बच्चों की शिक्षा का कोई इंतिजाम नहीं है। वहां पर कोई बिजिनेस नहीं हो सकता। आसाम और बंगाल की economic हालत ऐसे ही खराब है उस पर रिफ्यूजीस की हालत और भी खराब और भयानक है। उनको बचाने का कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये। पूर्वी zones में rehabilitate कराने के काम में कई कठिनाइयां ह। मैं एक उदाहरण देती हूं।

वहां जो loans दिये जाते हैं उसका हाल सुनिये। रिहैबिलिटेशन फाइनेंस एड्मिनिस्ट्रेशन द्वारा loans दिये जाते हैं उसमें पचासों कंडिशंज लगाई जाती हैं। इन कंडीशज में से एक कंडीशन यह है कि लोन लेने वाले को एक गारंटर को ढूंढ़ना पड़ता है। यह जो रिफ़्यूजीज आते हैं इन को गारंटर ढूंढ़ने में बड़ी मुश्किल होती है और जब तक वे कोई गारेंटर तलाश न कर लें उनको लोन नहीं मिलता। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि वहां पर प्रोफैशनल गारेंटर्स बन गए हैं जो यदि ६००० की गारेंटी देते हैं तो २००० उसमें से रख लेते हैं और बाकी का चार हजार लोनी को मिलता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है। कि वे बेचारे बड़े परेशान हो जाते हैं और आप खुद ही अंदाजा लगाइये कि एक आदमी ४००० रुपये से क्या काम कर सकता है? उनका कुछ काम नहीं बनता।

एक दो शब्द में वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट के बारे में कहूंगी। सिर्फ कलकत्ता शहर में १७९ सक्वैटर्स कालोनीज हैं जो कि हार्ट आफ दी बंगाल गवर्नमेंट है। कलकत्त में रिफ्यूजीस की देखभाल इतनी कम हुई है कि हजारों आदमी squatters colonies में बैठ हुये हैं। कलकत्ता में मैं एक कालोनी में गई और मुझे बताया गया कि एक कालोनी के बाहर कुछ जमीन खाली पड़ी थी और इन रिफ्यूजीज ने मर मर कर वहां रहने के लिए कुछ जगह बना ली। मुझे यह भी बताया गया कि वहां से लोगों को गोलियां और लाठी से उठाया गया है। वैस्ट बंगाल के एड्मिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में जितना भी कहा जाय थोड़ा है।

हम कोई बात कहते हैं तो इनको बुरी लगती है। वहां का एड्मिनिस्ट्रेशन टोटली इनएैफिशेंट है, करप्शन वहां पर रैम्पेंट है और इन टर्मस आफ एचीवमेंट उनकी एचीवमेंट बहुत कम है। आप के हिसाब से तो वहां पर रिहैबिलिटेशन हो गया क्योंकि आप ने रुपया खर्च कर दिया लेकिन मैं कहती हूं अभी तक काम कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। एक उदाहरण देती हूं। सुन्दर बन में बिल्कुल दलदल और नमक वाली जमीन पे रिफ्यूजी बसाये गये। सुन्दर बन में रिफ्यूजीज को लोन दिया गया था उन को इंस्टालमेंट्स में दिया गया था जिसको

२०० रुपये देने थे उसको पचास पचास रुपये कर के दिए गए। यह रुपया उनको बैल वगैरा खरीदने के लिए दिया गया था। अब आप ही बताइये कि ५० रुपये में अब वह एक बैल खरीद सकता है या उसकी एक टांग ही इस तरह से न तो वे बेचारे जमीन को रिक्लेम कर सके और न ही उनका कोई काम हो सका। उनको जमीन रिक्लेम कर के नहीं दी गई। वे बचारे मरते गिरते विदआउट टिकट यहां आए, उन्होंने जवाहरलाल जी का दरवाजा खटखटाया, दूसरी जगह गए लेकिन कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी गई। रेनुका रे को चिट्ठी लिखी गई और वहां से जवाब आया कि रिहैबिलिटेट कर दिया गया है। इस तरह से रिहैबिलिटेशन नहीं होगी। मैं ज्यादा इस प्वाइंट पर कहना नहीं चाहती। क्योंकि घंटी बज चुकी है। मुझे खुशी है कि अब खन्ना साहब यहां पर हैं और हालात को समझने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं—वहां के रिफ्यूजी अब तक समझ रहे थे कि उनको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। वह बिल्कुल निराश थे। आज वह वातावरण नहीं है। लोगों में आशा है। बंगाल के अखबारों में भी इस बात की चर्चा की गई है। मनोवैज्ञानिक वातावरण बदला है। मेरे पास construction प्रोपोजल्ज तो बहुत है लेकिन वक्त न होने के कारण मैं वे खन्ना साहब को बाद में दे दूंगी। लेकिन मैं अब इस सिलसिले में इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि वहां पर जैसी पोजीशन इस वक्त है उसको एसेस किया जाए और उस के मुताबिक ही programme और पालिसी बनाई जाय

बैठने से पहले मैं नेहरू लियाकत पैक्ट के बारे में जरा सा कहना चाहती हूं। यह पैक्ट इसलिए किया गया था कि इधर के लोग उधर न जा सकें और उधर के लोग इधर न आ सकें और दोनों सरकारें अपने अपने मुल्कों में ऐसे हालात पैदा करें जिन में ये लोग अपने आप को महफूज पाएं। यह पैक्ट वन वे ट्रैफिक को रोकने के लिए बनाया गया था। लेकिन आज जो हालात पैदा हो गए हैं वे भी गौर करने के काबिल हैं। आज जो मुसलमान हिन्दुस्तान वापस आ रहे हैं और यहां पर रहना चाहते हैं उनको तो हम रिहैबिलिटेशन ग्रांट्स भी देते हैं और जमीन भी वापस दे देते हैं, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। ऐसा करना भी चाहिए। लेकिन पाकिस्तान से हिन्दू धड़ा धड़ आ रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि पाकिस्तान भी ऐसी ही सहूलियतें दे रहा है और जो यह पैक्ट है इस पर अमल कर रहा है और यदि कर रहा है तो क्या वजह है कि वहां से इतने ज्यादा हिन्दू भारत आ रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ने इस बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार से कोई बात छेड़ी है या नहीं। अगर इस बाद को न रोका जाय तो पूर्वी बंगाल कि रिफ्यूजियों को बसाना किसी हालत में सम्भव नहीं है।

लाला अचिंत राम : अगर एक सप्लिमेंटरी बजट को भी शामिल कर लिया जाए तो रिहैबिलिटेशन पर यह नौवां बजट है। यह चौथे मिनिस्टर हैं जो आज यह बजट पेश कर रहे हैं। तीन तो चले गए और अब ये चौथे तशरीफ लाए हैं। जो पहले मिनिस्टर थे वे तो अपने अपन फर्ज अदा कर गए हैं और अब मेहर चन्द खन्ना जी आए हैं और खुशी की बात है कि इन के आने से हर जगह एक खुशी की लहर दौड़ गई है। इन के हाथ में शायद कोई तलिस्मा है कि जिधर भी देखते हैं खुशी ही खुशी देखते हैं। मुझे भी बड़ी खुशी है......

श्री डी० सी० शर्मा (होशियारपुर): यह पहली बार है।

लाला अचिंत राम : पहले भी खुशी होती थी लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ गमी भी होती थी।

[लाला अचिंत राम]

इस मौके पर मैं श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन जी को ट्रीब्यूट पे करना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने मेहनत से काम किया और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारिकबाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने नब्ज पर हाथ रखा और ठीक आदमी को ठीक जगह पर लगाया । आज इस वक्त जो टीम है भोंसले साहब की और खन्ना साहब की वह बेहतरीन टीम है । चन्द दिनों के अन्दर ही जिस मिठास से, जिस हमदर्दी से और जिस सेवा करने की भावना से इन्होंने लोगों के दिलों को जीता, इसकी भी तारीफ किए बिना मैं नहीं रह सकता हूं । खन्ना साहब के सामने मैं चन्द बातें दुहरा देना चाहता हूं जो कि मैं आठ साल से दुहरा रहा हूं ।

3 P.M.

पहली बात यह है कि यह रिफ्यूजीज मसला पार्टीशन का बच्चा है । मुल्क का जो पार्टीशन हुआ वह तमाम मुल्क की बेहतरी के लिए हुआ और इस वक्त जो इस गवर्नमेंट के नेता हैं उनके मशविरे से हुआ । इस वास्ते रिफ्यूजी चाहते हैं कि उनका जो कुछ नुकसान हुआ है, करोड़ों और अरबों का, उसका एक एक पैसा उनको मिलना चाहिए । रिफ्यूजीज यह महसूस करते हैं कि उनके नुकसान को हिन्दुस्तान अदा करे और उसके लीडर अदा करें । यह आप जानते ही हैं । फिर भी मैं अर्ज किये देता हूं ।

दूसरे रिफ्यूजीज के दिल म यह ख्याल ह कि इस मसले को जिस तेजी और ताकत के साथ लेना चाहिए था उस तेजी और ताकत के साथ नहीं लिया गया है, गो कि गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत काम किया है जिसकी तमाम दुनिया में तारीफ है और जिसकी मैं भी तारीफ करता हूं । लेकिन फिर भी रिफ्यूजीज के दिल में यह बात है कि जिस तरह से इस मसले को वार बेसिस पर लेना चाहिए था उस तरह से हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने इसको नहीं लिया है । अगर आज लड़ाई शुरू हो जाय तो क्या हमारी गवर्नमेंट, क्या यू० पी० की गवर्नमेंट और क्या सी० पी० की गवर्नमेंट और क्या मद्रास की गवर्नमेंट, इसी तरह से काम करेंगी जिस तरह से कि आज कर रही हैं । ८० लाख आदमी दुखी हैं । लड़ाई में इतने आदमी दुखी नहीं होते । लेकिन फिर भी वार बेसिस पर इस काम को नहीं लिया गया । रिफ्यूजीज का ऐसा ख्याल है ।

तीसरी बात में सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । आज मल्क के सामने सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी रखा गया है । रिफ्यूजीज इस पैटर्न को खुशी से कबूल करते हैं । लेकिन उनका कहना है कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर जो इतने बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार हैं, जो इतने बिड़ला, डालमिया वगैरह हैं जिन के पास अरबों रुपया है उनके ऊपर वह ४० पर सेंट का ही कट लगा दें पहले सरकार उन पर इस सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी का तजर्बा कर ले फिर हम पर भी यह लगाया जाय । वह हमको ही तख्ता मश्क न बनावें । हमें जरा दम लेने दें थोड़ी देर ठहर जायें, फिर हम पर भी यह पैटर्न लागू करें ।

चौथी बात में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मैं पिछले चार साल से चुपचाप देख रहा हूं, ५२, ५३, ५४, ५५ गुजर गये, पांच एड्रेस प्रेसीडेंट के हो गये, लेकिन उन्होंने कहीं इस बात का जिक्र तक नहीं किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कोई रिफ्यूजी प्राबलम है भी या नहीं इस बात का मुझे थोड़ा सा दुख है । क्या वाके कोई प्राबलम नहीं रहा है ? हमारे प्रेसीडेंट साहब तो भोले आदमी हैं जैसा कहो वैसा कह देते हैं । अभी इन्दौर में उन्होंने स्पीच की कि प्राबलम हल हो गया । इस पर अखबार बहुत बरसे । आपके जो फिगर्स हैं वे ठीक नहीं हैं कहा जाता है कि एम्पलायमेंट एक्सचेंजों से

इतने अमियों को नौकरी मिल गयी लेकिय यह भी देखना चाहिए कि वह कितने दिन रहेगी । कहा जाता है कि इतने आदमियों को ट्रेनिंग मिल गयी । इस बात को भी आप जरा ध्यान से देखें । यह रिफ्यूजीस की चार बुनियादी चीजें हैं । इनको आप न भूलें । मैं चाहता हूं कि परमात्मा आपको कामयाबी दे और ऐसा न हो कि जहां औरों ने ठोकर खायी वहां आप भी ठोकर खा जायं ।

इसी तरह ईस्ट पाकिस्तान का मसला है । इसकी कमियां बतला कर मैं कोई नेहरू सरकार की बदनामी नहीं करना चाहता आज उसका नाम इतना बड़ा है कि उसकी बदनामी नहीं हो सकती । लेकिन हमको इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए । और मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि आज आठ वर्ष के बाद रिफ्यूजीज का मसला और बदतर हो गया है । पूछिये कैसे ? अभी रेनुका जी की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है । जिस तरह का आज बंगाल का मसला है उस तरह का वैस्ट पंजाब का मसला नहीं था । पंजाब में तो यह हुआ था कि इस तरफ से ५० लाख आदमी गये और उस तरफ से भी ५० लाख आदमी आये । जो गये वे अपने मकान और जमीन यहां छोड़ गये गो कि वह उतनी नहीं थी कि जितने आने वाले छोड़ कर आये । तो जो लोग यहां आये उनको उसमें से कुछ मिल सका । लेकिन आज बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है । बंगाल से ७ लाख आदमी गये और पांच लाख वहां आये । तो दो लाख ज्यादा गये । अब वहां ३४ लाख आदमी और आ चुके हैं । इसमें से आप दो लाख निकाल दीजिये तो ३२ लाख ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनके लिए न जमीन है न मकान हैं । अब वह कहां जायं । बंगाल में पहले से ही पापुलेशन बहुत ज्यादा है । तो वे वे लोग कहां जायं । इस वास्ते यह मसला पंजाब के मसले से बिल्कुल अलाहिदा है और मुझे खतरा है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट की किश्ती जो अभी तक अच्छी तरह से चल रही है वह यहां आकर लौट न जाय । इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि आप इस प्राबलम को फर्स्ट प्रायरिटी दें । मेरे पास इसके लिए हल हैं ।

सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि पहले तो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को हिन्दुस्तान के जितने सूबों के मिनिस्टर हैं और जितने कैबिनेट के मिनिस्टर हैं उनकी एक कानफरेंस बुलानी चाहिए और उनको यह बतलाना चाहिए कि यह एक बालकेनी है जिस पर हम बैठे हुए हैं । यह ३४ लाख आदमी इस तरफ आ गये हैं और यह हालत है कि २० हजार हिन्दू हर महीने ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से वैसट बंगाल में चले आ रहे हैं । यह कोई मामूली प्राबलम नहीं है । हमारे मोहन लाल सक्सेना साहब ने यह कह कर इस्तीफा दे दिया था कि मिनिस्ट्रीज में आपस में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से कोआपरेशन नहीं मिलता । आज मैं अपने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह अपने मिनिस्टरों और स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टरों के साथ बैठकर इस मसले पर बिचार करें कि यह मसला कितना गहरा है और यह कितनी दूर जा सकता है ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को चाहिए कि आज इस मसले को प्रायरिटी दे । नहरी पानी का मसला, इवेक्वी प्रापर्टी का मसला और काश्मीर तक का मसला दो नम्बर पर होना चाहिए । अव्वल नम्बर का मसला आज बंगाल का मसला है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब फौरन पाकिस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर से अपनी मुलाकात मुकर्रर करें जिसमें डा० खां साहब और फजलुलहक साहब भी मौजूद हों । उनके सामने यह मामला रखें कि यह एग्जोडस क्यों हो रहा है । इसके काजेज क्या हैं । कम्यूनल या रिलीजस, या इकानमिक या सोशल ।

[लाला अचिंत राम]

उनके सामने यह बात रखें कि आप की तरफ से ३४ लाख हिन्दू हमारे यहां आ गये हैं अगर ३० लाख भी मुसलमान यहां से पाकिस्तान चले जायं तो उनके सामने क्या मुश्किलात पेश आवेंगी। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि इस मसले को सब से ज्यादा प्रायरिटी देकर पाकिस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर के साथ मुलाकात तै की जाय जिसमें डा० खां साहब और फजलुल हक साहब भी हों। और उनके साथ बैठ कर इस मसले को हल करें।

कहा जाता है कि वहां का मसला इकानमिक हैं इसलिए ऐसा हो रहा है। मुसलमान भी आ रहे हैं। अगर यह बात है तो मैं पंडित जी की खिदमत में यह अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर इसी तरह से हमारे यहां आदमी आते रहे तो हमारे लिए इस मसले को हल करना मुश्किल हो जायगा। अभी आप बंगाल को इस काम के लिए १७ करोड़ रुपया दे रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप पाकिस्तान में लोगों की इकानमिक हालत को सुधारने के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपया साल खर्च कीजिये ताकि जो हिन्दू वहां से आ रहे हैं वे न आवें। और इस काम को डा० खां साहब अपने हाथ में लें। आज जो हिन्दू हिन्दुस्तान में आते हैं वे बड़े दुखी हैं। आप देखते हैं कि किस तरह से ये लोग बड़ी तादाद में मर रहे हैं। अगर आप इस तरह की मदद उनको पाकिस्तान में करेंगे तो इसके बहुत अच्छे नतायज हो सकते हैं। वहां से आने वालों की हालत को देखकर यहां के हिन्दुओं के दिल के अन्दर भी तरह तरह के ख्याल आ जाते हैं। हमने सिक्यूलरिज्म की तरफ कदम उठाया हैं। अगर यही हालत रही तो मुझे डर हैं कि हम इस रास्ते पर आगे न बढ़ सकें। हम यहां ४०० आदमी बैठे हुए हैं। अगर हम में से ३०० चले जायं तो जो सौ बच रहेंगे उनके दिल में क्या ख्याल होगा। ऐसा ही वहां जो लोग रह गये हैं वे महसूस करते हैं। लोग समझते हैं कि पाकिस्तान में कम्युनलिज्म बढ़ रहा है। अगर मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि वहां पर ऐसा इकानमिक जह से हो रहा है तो मैं कहूंगा कि ऐसा क्यों है। इसको रोकने के लिए जो मैं ने सजेशन दिये हैं उन पर सरकार अमल करे। अगर पहला सजेशन नाकामयाब रहे तो दूसरा काम में लाया जाय, अगर दूसरा भी नाकामयाब रहे तो तीसरा और अगर तीसरा भी नाकामयाब रहे तो चौथा सजेशन काम में लाया जाये। अगर यह सब कदम उठाने के बाद भी हालत न सुधरे तो यह साफ है कि पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट वहां के हिन्दुओं का इन्तिजाम करने में नाकामयाब रही है।

हमे कोई चैरिटी लेने की ख्वाहिश नहीं है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि जो ३४ लाख हमारे मुसीबतजदा भाई ईस्ट बंगाल से यहां भाग कर आये हैं उनको बसाने के लिए इंडिया गवर्नमेंट को पाकिस्तान से मतालबा करना चाहिए कि वहां ईस्ट बंगाल में जो ५४ हजार मुरब्बा मील रकबा है उसमें से साढ़े चार हजार मुरब्बा मील रकबा मेहरबानी कर के उन रेफ्यजीज के लिए सैट ए पर्ट कर दे और वहां पर उनको बसाया जाय। मैं चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट उसका इंतजाम करे, या बेशक वह यू० एन० ओ० के मातहत रहे और उनके मातहत वहां का इंतजाम चले। हमारी कोई ख्वाहिश नहीं है कि हम अपनी टेरिटेरी को बढ़ायें। चूंकि पकिस्तान उस प्राबलम को हल नहीं कर रहा है, इस लिए हम उसको इस तरह पर हल कर सकते हैं और उसके लिए मुद्दत दें कि अगर दस वर्ष या पांच वर्ष के बाद वहां के हालात ठीक हो जाते हैं, तो मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि वह टैरिटेरी पाकिस्तान में चली जाय, मुझे टैरिटेरी की कोई ख्वाहिश नहीं है। हमें तो यह मतालबा इसलिए करना चाहिए कि आज जो हमारे भाई पार्टीशन की वजह से सफर कर रहे हैं और दुःख उठा रहे हैं उनको राहत देने के लिए और बसाने के लिए ऐसी

[लाला अचिंत राम]

मांग करना पड़ती है। हमें इलाके की कोई ख्वाहिश नहीं है, भले ही उस इलाके का इंतजाम गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के मातहत हो या यू० एन० ओ० के जिम्मे हो, दो, तीन वर्ष के लिए इंतजाम करें और जब इंतजाम ठीक हो जाय तो वापिस चली जाय। यह चारों सोल्यूशन हैं जिनको कि गवर्नमेंट एडाप्ट कर सकती है। पंडितजी और देश की गवर्नमेंट के लिए वह रास्ता भी खुला है जो उन्होंने गोवा में इस्तेमाल किया और पांडिचेरी में इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। "दैट वे इज ओपेन टू यू"। ऐसा अगर आप करते हैं तो आप कोई अनहोनी बात नहीं करेंगे, ऐसा कर के आप कोई हाइड्रोजन बम का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं, पांडिचेरी के अन्दर आपने उसका इस्तेमाल किया और आपको कामयाबी भी हुई, गोवा के अन्दर भी वही तरीका आप चला रहे हैं। मुझे पूरी आशा और विश्वास है कि जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू दुनिया के बड़े बड़े मसलों को हल कर रहे हैं, तो हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट पंडित जी के प्रभावशाली नेतृत्व में इस मसले को भी हल कर लेगी।

अधिक मैं नहीं कहना चाहता। मेरा समय भी खत्म हो गया है। सिर्फ, एक आध बातें पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि हमारे हाउस आफ दी पीपुल और ज्वाइंट सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने फैसला किया कि वैस्टर्न पाकिस्तान से जो शरणार्थी आये हुए हैं उनको गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया पचास परसैंट कम्पेंसेशन दे, ख्याल रक्खा जाय कि यह फैसला उनका नहीं है, यह फैसला तमाम हाउस का है, और तमाम देश का है और इस नाते में कहूंगा कि अगर डेमोक्रेसी में कोई जान है और डेमोक्रेसी कोई चीज है तो मैं कहूंगा कि फिफटी परसैंट कम्पेंसेशन मस्ट बी पेड टु दोज रेफ्यूजीज।

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दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा यह न समझ लिया जाय कि अगर हम आज सिर्फ पचास परसैंट मांगते हैं तो हमने बाकी अपने क्लेम्स् को छोड़ दिया है, अगर वहां पर हम ६० लाख एकड़ जमीन छोड़ कर आये हैं तो हमारा कहना है कि फिलहाल तुम हमें ४० लाख एकड़ ही दो, गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है कि वह उनको दे और जो बाकी रह जाय वह उनको इंस्टालमेंट में पूरा कर दे। आज जितनी जमीन रिक्लेम होती है, उस पर रिफ्यूजीज को बसाया जाय।

मैं जानता हूं कि आप उनको राहत देने के काम मे लगे हुए हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि जिस मेहनत और हिम्मत के साथ आप इस नोबल काम में लगे हैं, परमात्मा आपको अवश्य कामयाबी देगा।

Sardar Hukam Singh: It was observed that there have been many changes in the Ministry since we discussed this subject last year. Of course, I am at one with my hon. friends who have said that the change is welcome; but I welcome it for some other reasons as well.

I do not dispute the fact that Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, soon after his assumption of office, showed enthusiasm. He worked very hard. I have to divide the period of his office into two phases. When he took up office he showed great courage and enthusiasm and carried on the work very enthusiastically, certainly. But after about two years, as has been remarked, we found there was some change in the attitude of the Ministry. The Ministry was more anxious to get itself wound up and liquidated, than executing the work of rehabilitation and resettlement. More enthusiasm was shown, as has been just now pointed out by Shri Achint Ram in the winding up of the Ministry, so much so we find that there has been no mention of any rehabilitation problem in the President's Address since 1952. Whenever there

was an occasion, we were told that the problem had almost been solved; in the annual reports it was mentioned that about 90 per cent. of the refugees from West Pakistan had been rehabilitated. If this was the impression that was given to the House, we are perfectly justified in believing that it should have been given to the Prime Minister as well. I believe the previous Minister who had worked so well, was very anxious later to get into some better job and he was looking for some opportunity when he could jump up. That he has got. We wish him success. Our good wishes are with him.

Shri S. S. More: And more progress.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Now that we have got another Minister what do urge upon him is that we want early rehabilitation, speedy execution of these compensation schemes. We also want that the objective should not be to wind up the Ministry. It has a very long task, a very big task to perform. It would not be finished within such a short time as some persons working in the Ministry imagine......We are sorry to know that. The Ministry should be run with the object of completing its task, rather than with the object of winding itself up.

The previous Minister, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain had on one occasion observed that he had every sympathy with the refugees, that half the blood in his veins was Punjabi. Now we are glad that the whole of the blood is West Pakistani. Perhaps, my hon. friends from East Pakistan might grudge it. But certainly we welcome it: that the whole blood, not half of the blood, in his veins, is West Pakistani. I have certainly as much interest in the refugees from East Pakistan as I have in the refugees from West Pakistan. They do deserve our sympathy and consideration, as much as the West Pakistan refugees. As their case has been so ably argued by my able friend, I shall confine myself mostly to the West Pakistan refugees.

As I have just observed, there is an impression created in official circles that the problem of the West Pakistan refugees has been solved. It is entirely wrong. This problem has not been solved. I do give Government the credit that much has been done. We do not deny that. So far as housing of refugees is concerned, Israel and Germany are the two countries which should be given precedence over India, and we occupy the third place. But when we come to scrutinise the real things, we are disappointed. The reports do not reflect the real state of affairs obtaining in our country. It has been given in the reports that there are 81 lakhs of refugees, 47 lakhs from West Pakistan and 34 lakhs from East Pakistan; there are in addition about 90,000 in Jammu and Kashmir. Let me say a word about the refugees in Kashmir and Jammu. My hon. friend Mr. Charak has already dealt with this subject. Now that Kashmir has completely acceded to India, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to rehabilitate these refugees. We understand that they have been given two acres of land each, not in the fertile valley of Kashmir but in the arid tracts of Jammu where they cannot live on these two acres. This is not rehabilitation. Perhaps the Kashmir Government were helpless; they might not have more land; the land available with them cannot be stretched further. Now it is the responsibility of the Central Government and, therefore, it should see that those persons are rehabilitated. It has been already argued that those persons are not responsible for this displacement. It is the responsibility of our leaders and our Government to see that all those persons are rehabilitated. Indeed, it is the responsibility of India to see that those who are victims of Partition and of the incidents that followed it, do get that much at least which they deserve for being rehabilitated.

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We have been told that the Ministry has trained so many people for vocational avocations. Our target was about 80,000 people; 70,000 have been trained, the report says, and 9,000 are undergoing training. The target is very fine and very good, but what about those who have been trained? Were they able to start their own business? How many out of them have been able to rehabilitate themselves? Would it satisfy all of us if you say that you have given them training? Has any assessment been made that after training, they could start their business or get suitable jobs or employment in any industry or other centres? There is no data at all and these questions have been asked on the floor of the House many a time and no answer has ever come. The Government has not cared to find whether any percentage out of those has really been rehabilitated. Those people are simply going round as labourers or unemployed and they are only a burden on the society.

We are also told that 4·75 lakhs of allottees were given agricultural lands. That was considered enough. Is it suggested that because allotment of lands has been made to 4·75 lakhs of pepole, they have all been rehabilitated? Was any care taken to find out how many of them remained on the land and what was the number of the persons that gave up the land? It is admitted in the report itself that at least there was one lakh, that is one-fifth at least, who did not go and take possession of the land, because it was so little—say, one acre or even less than that—that it was no use to go over to the land and settle down there. No assessment has been made of these people whether they are still in the towns and the cities; what work they are doing; whether they have got any jobs; whether they depend upon their daily labour and daily wages; how many of them are employed and so on. It was considered at one time that liquidation of camps was rehabilitation. Now, it is considered that giving them chits of allotment is rehabilitation, and giving training in these avocations is rehabilitation. How are these considered to be rehabilitation? I wonder whether the Government feels its responsibility or it only wanted to show on record that it has discharged its responsibility, and it can be put in the report that "we are free of all encumbrances because we have given training, we have given allotment chits, we have done this and we have done that".

So far as housing is concerned, it was very ably argued by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava yesterday when the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply was being discussed, that these people also deserve at least the same consideration. Now it is said that there were about 12 lakhs of people who could be accommodated in the evacuee houses. The plight of those men have never been considered; there was so much congestion in those houses and it has not been assessed at any time whether they require and relief or more accommodation. They have been huddled together like goods in a small room. They have been able to find any shelter there. This is also not rehabilitation and does not reflect credit on the Ministry that they have discharged their duty.

Similarly, the Government has observed in its report that the target is 2,00,000 units so far as housing is concerned, and mostly they have completed it. It was said in the last report as well that they would complete it by the end of this March. But now it has been shifted a year hence and most of it will be done by the end of March next. Whatever it may be, taking the average of five persons per family, 2,00,000 tenements would only accommodate 10,00,000 people, and if 12,00,000 be taken as having been housed in those evacuee houses, then it comes to 22,00,000. This is not rehabilitation

for all. It is only 22 lakhs, but according to their own report, there are 28 lakhs and so there is still a surplus of 6 lakhs who have got no shelter and for whom nothing is being done.

Now I come to the most important question of compensation. We have been told in the report that with the advent of the compensation scheme, the shape of things has changed. Of course, we do admit that because no loans are to be advanced to any displaced person and the allotted houses and residences are being sold. So, they are to be displaced a second time. Therefore, things have changed—not for the better, but for the worse rather. When they came first, they had many hopes and expectations that they would get this or that, but now if a diplaced person is displaced from his habitation, he has nothing but frustration and disappointment.

I want to press one point and it has been very beautifully put in the report itself. When I was reading it, I was very much impressed. The hon. Minister—the former Minister—put it, as I have just said, that half the blood in his veins was Punjabi blood; he found that he was one of them; he had many quarrels with them, but at last they settled their quarrels amicably. Now, there is a pool and so many are shareholders and it belongs to them, and they are the real proprietors. What do we find now? Those proprietors are paying rent for their residences and they are paying interest on their loans. They have no house or shelter to live in. There are many who have none. What has been done so far? What I am trying to press is about the slow pace in the execution of the compensation scheme.

What are the figures given to us? So far as compensation is concerned, about 12,00,000 properties are involved; about 3,500 properties have been sold, that is not even 1 per cent. There is a pool of about Rs. 195 crores and about Rs. 10 crores have been paid, that is, about 6 per cent. About 4,00,000 claimants are there and about Rs. 46,000 have been paid, including the agriculturists also, that is about 10 per cent; otherwise, it will be only Rs. 36,000 and that would come to about 7 per cent. It was on the 5th November 1953 that the Government sanctioned this scheme. Of course, we have beautiful photos and perhaps refugees like myself have gazed at it many a time thinking that the Minister was giving away these drafts to poor displaced persons. I thought my turn also would come within my life time, but now I think it may not be possible for me to get that draft. I have not got it from Shri Jain and I do not know whether I would get it from Shri Khanna.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Don't be so pessimistic.

Sardar Hukam Singh: But the pace that is going on is very slow. On the 5th November, 1953 this sum was sanctioned. On 28th November, 1953, those drafts were handed over to some people and those photos also came in all these reports. If this is the pace of progress, what happens? We have not been told in the report what time they would take for distributing these things. It seems that it would take at least five years more even with the momentum that is expected of it. Otherwise it could be ten years. If it is accelerated, I take it that it would be five years at least before this thing is finished. Should I hope that those people will live till then, or die sooner?

Mr. Chairman: We shall pray for their longevity.

Sardar Hukam Singh: But there are many persons who feel disgusted. I just saw in this morning's newspapers the news of a sad event. A 45-year-old widow of Kotla Mubarakpur committed suicide on Friday as she could not "for long see her children starve". The woman a refugee from West Pakistan. made a state-

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ment before she died that she had only one son who was earning, but his income was so meagre that he could not support his other two brothers. This was stated to have motivated her to sprinkle kerosene oil over her clothes and set them on fire, resulting in her death. One Bhagat said:

डूब मुये नौका मिली की काहे तराऊं

"When I am dead, and a boat comes to my rescue from the sea, what relief can I have?"

Shri S. S. More: It will take out the body at least;

Sardar Hukam Singh: Of course, that would be a consolation. At this pace I do not feel that the refugees would be rehabilitated. They would not get compensation during their life time. If this pace continues, certainly frustration would overtake them.

Again, I have one small point to press. There have been attempts for a considerable time to enhance or increase this pool in all respects, that this pool should somehow be inflated and the claim should be brought down. This has been done several times. Revisions have been made and even claims have been reduced without the knowledge of the persons concerned. There are several claims that have not been taken. There are rural claims also amounting to Rs. 1 crores or Rs. 2 crores. Claims for Rs. 10,000 have not been considered at all and all those persons who have four houses in a village—four separate residences—have not been compensated properly. If the total property comes to Rs. 20,000 and if one house separately was not worth more than Rs. 19.000—Rs. 1,000 less—the claim for Rs. 79,000 was refused at that time. This attempt to raise or inflate this national pool and to decrease the claims so that it might be shown that something was paid to the party is not bringing in good results.

I have one case to refer. It is a case here in Delhi. He is a displaced person from West Pakistan. He left quite a large property there and he was given a good shop in Chandni Chowk. The Rehabilitation Finance Administration also gave him about Rs. 15,000. With that money he purchased his articles and started a shop. Afterwards it was declared that the shop was not an evacuee property and so the Custodian forced him out of the shop and his things were thrown out. Even that misfortune he bore and he went round asking that he should get another property. He tried to get copies of the judgment. Six years have passed since that time and only after six years he got a copy of that judgement. Meanwhile he has been displaced from his residence too. Now he is going round wondering as to what to do. I bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister to show that there are cases which require careful consideration. He should not think that because a large number out of his rolls have been struck off as having been given loans or that they have been struck off as having been trained or educated nothing remains to be done. It requires much more screening.

One more point, Sir. If a displaced person pays a rent for five years more, and after 12 years, if he gets a compensation of say Rs. 4,000, he must have paid by that time the very amount that he would get by way of compensation. After twelve years, he would be quits and go out of the residence getting nothing. Simply, he has paid the rent out of his pocket only with the consolation that the Government recouped it at least at the end.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I would start by associating myself with Shrimati Sucheta Kirpalani in welcoming the appointment of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna as the Union Rehabili-

tation Minister. I say so for more than one reason. In the month of May last I had the privilege of discussing with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, our Prime Minister, the East Bengal refugee situation. I am glad to tell you—and the House should know—that he was very sympathetic and gave me and Dr. Meghnad Saha and another Member of Parliament, very patient hearing. We submitted a nine-point memorandum for the consideration of the Prime Minister and the Government of India. Our first point was that it was regrettable how things have been bungled between Delhi and Calcutta. We pointed out to the Prime Minister that it was nothing short of a scandle. It had been admitted by the Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, on the floor of this House that out of Rs. 12 crores allocated during 1953-54 for refugees from East Pakistan, the amount actually spent was only Rs. 9½ crores and that the remaining Rs. 2½ crores had actually lapsed for want of any proper schemes. We pointed out to the Prime Minister that it was absolutely vital—that was our first point—that one Minister preferably the Rehabilitation Minister himself, or the Deputy Minister should be stationed at Calcutta and he should be placed in direct charge of the eastern region's refugee rehabilitation work and he should be in close contact with the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, and the Rehabilitation Minister there, Mrs. Renuka Ray and our set-up there. The Prime Minister was good enough to promise sympathetic consideration. He wrote to me on the 28th May to say that after the interview he had with me and my colleagues, he had discussed the matter with the Rehabilitation Minister, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain. His first sentence was:

> "The Minister entirely agrees that we must pay a great deal of attention to the problem of rehabilitation in West Bengal."

But then he added that Shri Ajit Prasad Jain did not agree with our suggestion that there should be one Minister located at Calcutta.

I am reading to you the language of the Prime Minister:

> "Shri Ajit Prasad Jain thinks that the posting of a Central Minister in Calcutta is not likely to help but might indeed come in the way of the work, because this might produce some friction with the State Government whose interest might be lessened thereby."

I am happy that the Prime Minister has realised after all that he was wrongly advised by his Minister and that the proper step has now been taken. This was our first suggestion. In fact, this was not my suggestion nor the suggestion of Dr. Meghnad Saha, but it was the suggestion of the refugees who had come over expressed through a representative organisation. They wanted one Union Minister to be located in Calcutta to deal directly with our set-up there so that this disgraceful thing of lapsing of crores of rupees which were allocated for their relief and rehabilitation might not be repeated.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Was not this letter marked "personal"?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: No. It was not marked personal. Otherwise, it would not have been published by Dr. Meghnad Saha at the Calcutta end. It was not meant to be private.

I further want to tell you that the Prime Minister was good enough to acknowledge that the administrative set-up was defective and he said that he was going to take steps to improve matters. I hope we shall have definite assurances from the Rehabilitation Minister that the administrative set-up would be improved and this sort of thing would not be repeated.

Sir, we had been continually telling the Prime Minister as well as

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Shri A. P. Jain that their figures were wrong. We had been telling them: "You are trying to minimise the degree of calamity." It was not correct that only 28 or 29 lakhs had come over from East Bengal. I will rather have the mathematical data from an eminent mathematician and scientist like Dr. Saha than the figures of Shri A. P. Jain or any other person. They were then saying that only 25·95 lakhs of people had come. Now they have admitted that 34,20,000 people have come. You go to West Bengal and see the position. We all know that this is also not a correct figure. Dr. Saha's figures are more than 4 million people. But, whatever it is, they have admitted in the Fact Finding Committee's Report that in certain sectors only 14 per cent of the people had been rehabilitated. Take whatever figure you like—34 lakhs, 40 lakhs or 45 lakhs. The Fact Finding Committee itself says that only 14 per cent of the people had been rehabilitated.

The most distressing symptom today is the increasing tempo of refugee exodus. I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister's report has followed the stereotyped method. We expected more candour from the new Minister. He said that it is being impeded because of the paucity of suitable land in the West Bengal and the disinclination of the displaced persons to go to any other State or any other part of India. Sir, the real impediment is that thousands and thousands of people are being squeezed out not because of economic distress. That is an expression which is likely to mislead the House and mislead the world. We in this House of the People should not, at any rate, mislead ourselves. The Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal, Mrs. Renuka Ray, said on the floor of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly that West Bengal has practically come to an end of her resources so far as the refugee rehabilitation is concerned. She said: "It is no good talking of refugee rehabilitation unless we know what is the exact proportion and size of the people that we have got to deal with." You know that East Pakistan was planned to accommodate 1,20,00,000 of Hindus. Even if we take it that 40 lakhs have been driven out, 80 lakhs are still remaining. If the present tempo of exodus is not checked, then the truncated State of West Bengal will go under the terrific pressure of population.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. Roy had stated on the floor of the House—I mean the West Bengal Assembly—that for every hundred people employed among the middle class, there are 47 unemployed in Calcutta and generally that is true of Bengal. Therefore, there are lakhs and lakhs of people in West Bengal, educated boys and girls who are not getting employment and they are dying of starvation and privation. No Rehabilitation Minister can possibly tackle the problem. The Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal has said that unless this calamity is checked nothing can be done. What is the Prime Minister of India doing? What is the Rehabilitation Minister doing? Why are they keeping quiet? They are talking of Formosa, Indo-China and practically every other country in the world. But what about the calamity at our door? Will not our economy be shattered? Will not the entire economy of West Bengal and India be imperilled? Will not all our planning and development plans be completely stultified unless you can stop this exodus? It is not mere economic distress. It is a deliberate policy of economic strangulation which is being practised on the minority community in East Bengal. That is why they are coming here.

I will read to you from a statement made by a gentleman who was the President of the Feni Sub-Divisional Congress Committee. Feni is a sub-division in the District of Noakhali. Shri Santimony Dutt, the President of the Congress Committee there was a member of the All India Congress

Committee. He has issued a statement pointing out the facts and you should know the real situation in East Bengal. He is pointing out that even today there is an impression in some quarters that this influx of refugees is a temporary measure and it might end with the economic betterment of East Bengal. It is our duty to remove that impression. I will now quote his own words:

"In India, responsible persons and even men in authority wrongly consider that the present large-scale exodus of the Hindus from East Pakistan is mainly due to economic causes; but anybody carefully examining the recent events will be convinced beyond doubt that the unabating oppression on the minority community which began from the pre-partition days, after a brief lapse of time following the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement, has again been revived with full vigour under the 92-A regime in East Bengal making the existence of Hindus quite intolerable. It is, therefore, that they have been forced to take recourse to the only alternative of leaving their hearth and home."

He has also given facts and figures to show that during the last two and a half years the Pakistan authorities have practically taken on steps to stem the increasing number of crimes committed by the majority community on the helpless minorities and therefore, he says: "It is no wonder that this thing is happening." Shri Dutt, President of the Congress Committee in Feni, has listed 24 cases of dacoity, murder, kidnapping, rape, arson, defilement and extortion of money in Noakhali district in which the Hindu victims failed to secure any redress whatsoever. Then he says:

"This will give a picture of the district which will convince any unbiased mind that the reason behind the present exodus is more communal than economic."

I had written to the Prime Minister—and this is a fact which the House should know—that the Pakistan Civil Supplies authorities had issued circulars to the British firms and foreign firms, in East Bengal, calling upon them to replace all non-Muslim dealers and agents by Muslims. The result has been that the Hindus who were living there simply because they had some dealerships, agencies, sub-agencies or sub-dealerships under these big companies like Rallie Brothers, Duncan Brothers and other firms, had been hard hit. We know they had these jobs for decades. They are all now being thrown out. That is also one reason for this terrible exodus.

What is being done to stop this? Why should not the Government tell us? Why are they keeping mum? Why are they keeping quiet? What is the good of all this talk of rehabilitation? Why don't you stop this exodus? Why do you want one side implementation of the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Agreement which contains substantive clauses for minority protection one after another? Did not Shri Jawharlal Nehru sitting here in Delhi, enter into a solemn covenant and pact with the Prime Minister of Pakistan that practical and definite steps would be taken so that confidence may be restored in the minds of the unfortunate, harrassed minorities. Even after the Barisal carnage, Noakhali carnage, Dacca carnage and so many other terrible troubles that took place in East Bengal—for that late Dr. Shyama Prasad resigned—did not Pakistan and India enter into this pact. We talk of *Panch Shila*. Did you not enter into some *Panch Shilas* here? Why did you not enforce them? Why can't Shri Jawaharlal Nehru say: "I am not going to talk to you with regard to Kashmir unless and until you implement all these terms of that pact? What is the good of entering into another pact over Kashmir saying that we shall take recourse to plebiscite and other things? Why don't you stop this evil? I have seen

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a photograph of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna standing and smiling side by side with Dr. Khan Sahib who came from Pakistan the other day. What is Dr. Khan Sahib doing? Why don't you write to him? He was the Chief Minister and Shri Khanna was serving under him as Minister before he went to jail. But, anyhow, what is Dr. Khan Sahib doing? I want to know, has any step been taken?

On the other hand, you ought to know what is the canard, what is the false propaganda, the mendacious, calculated propaganda which is being carried on in Pakistan, and especially in Pakistan's Press. I have in my hand the *Dawn* of the 20th of this month. In the *Dawn*, they admit that there is a large-scale exodus of minorities and that the Hindus are leaving Pakistan. You know from 4,000 it went up to 11,000 and now, today, it is 22,000 per month. About 160,000 have come away in the last few months and 3,60,000 people have applied for migration certificates. When they come away, what will happen? The distressing factor is, no longer the Brahmins or upper caste people are coming no longer are the top people coming, no longer are the zamindars or bankers coming. But, now, the *Namasudras* are on the move. Those who know Bengal, know that they are the sturdiest community and the fighting people, who are rooted to the soil. They do not want any Ministership; they do not want any responsible positions in the public life of the country. They want to till their soil. Now, the Scheduled Castes are on the move. This is a migration of the tillers of the soil; they are moving; that is the disaster.

Do you know what is the canard that they are spreading? They are saying that the West Bengal Government, Dr. B. C. Roy's Government, are actually sending money, and actually promising allurements, that immediately you come, we will pay you so many hundreds or thousands of rupees. They are saying that this is being deliberately done by Dr. Roy's Government because "West Bengal's eyes are on Bihar." The headline is: "West Bengal's eyes on Bihar—Swelling her population—Money allurement to East Pakistan Hindus". *Dawn* is carrying on this propaganda, that Dr. Roy, who himself is saying that the economic situation is so acute that he cannot provide employment to the thousands and hundreds of thousands of boys of West Bengal and that he cannot rehabilitate the lakhs of people who had already come, is actually offering money allurements to the East Pakistan Hindus to cross the border. The *Dawn* gives the figures Rs. 800 and Rs. 1600 to Rs. 3600 to refugee families. In mendacity, none can beat Pakistan, certainly this section of the Press of Pakistan. I consciously say this because also I am supposed to be in it. The Hindu Mahasabha is supposed to be carrying this propaganda according to this report, for creating a feeling of insecurity among Hindus and exciting this kind of exodus and this move. What I point out is that this is malicious abortion of a diseased and perverted mind. This kind of propaganda is going on. It is no good saying that it is purely economic distress. They are deliberately, ruthlessly, systematically pursuing a policy of a conscious communal character for the purpose of economically strangling and strangulating the minorities. That is the policy which is responsible for this disaster. You have got first-hand information from this gentleman from Noakhali. His report is here. I wrote to the Prime Minister telling him that they had taken these steps for the purpose of weeding out all Hindus from the only situations in which they were employed there, that is, dealerships and agencies of the big companies, which are still functioning, and asking him to do something. I ask the Prime Minister and the Rehabilitation Minister to immediately take steps. I am told that my hon. friend is a great friend of General Iskandar Mirza Why do not that General Mirza and our Pathan Minister go there and do

something and see things for themselves? Why was that tour postponed? Is it not that part of a calculated policy to camouflage things?

Really, after the terrible rout of the Muslim League and after the victory of Mr. Fuzlul Huq and his United Front, the movement had been towards the Eastern side. People were thinking that the economic barriers would be lowered and people had started to go. Not ladies, but men were going. There was a new hope, a new vision, a new sense of confidence. That has been completely destroyed by the new regime. Pakistan's tactics are these. Whenever there is internal trouble, somehow, put it down to Hindu machinations, some kind of conspiracy in India and divert world attention to that. That is the game they are playing. That game must be stopped. I beseech my Prime Minister not to be any further entangled in any conference with Pakistani politicians unless and until this tragedy is stopped, and this tempo of exodus is abated.

Mr. Chairman: Shri P. L. Barupal The hon. Member will please stick to the time table that he wrote to me.

श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल : (गंगानगर झुंझनू—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : मैं आपके द्वारा उन अभागे हरिजनों की ओर सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं जो कि १५ अगस्त सन् ४७ के बाद में पंजाब, सिंध, बहावलपुर आदि से आकर राजस्थान में जिन्होंने शरण ली है इस हाउस में पहले भी कई बार उनकी शोचनीय अवस्था की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कर चुका हूं और कई प्रश्न भी मैंने उस विषय में किये हैं लेकिन जिस संतोषजनक उत्तर की मुझे आशा थी, अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह नहीं मिला, और उनकी समस्या आज भी हल होना बाक़ी है। हमारी सरकार ने बहुत से शरणार्थियों को राजस्थान के अन्दर में बसाया है और जिसके लिए हम सरकार के आभारी हैं और मैं सरकार को उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं परन्तु यह दलितसमाज सदियों से कुचला हुआ है। यह शरणार्थी १५ अगस्त सन् ४७ के शरणार्थी नहीं, बल्कि जैसा कि मैं कई दफ़ा पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि ये हमारे गरीब अभागे हरिजन सदियों से शरणार्थी हैं और मारे-मारे देश के भिन्न-भिन्न भागों में फिरते रहे हैं और राजस्थान के खुश्क इलाके में जहां पर खेती अधिक नहीं होती है, वहां अपने दिन काट रहे हैं। उन इलाकों में जहां पर कम वर्षा होती है, वह इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां पर अधिकतर जमीन जागीरदारों के क़ब्ज़े में है। मैं विशेष कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। मैं हरिजनों की ओर ही सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। जो हमारी सरकार की नीति रही है उसके अनुसार काफ़ी हरिजनों को जमीन एलाट नहीं हुई है वह, जमीन इस आधार पर कैंसिल की गई और उन पर यह झूठा आक्षेप लगाया गया कि यह शरणार्थी लोग खुद काश्तकार नहीं हैं उन गरीबों का उल्टी छुरी से गला काटा गया। मैं सरकार से और पुनर्वास विभाग से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या जिस समय आपने उनको जमीन एलाट की थी, क्या उस समय उनको किसी प्रकार की सहायता दी थी, तक़ावी आदि की कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई थी, जमीन काटते समय, किसी प्रकार का उनको नोटिस नहीं दिया गया, किसी प्रकार की कोई उनको सूचना नहीं दी गयी और इस बेसिस पर सैकड़ों गरीबों की जमीनों का एलाटमेंट कैंसिल कर दिया गया और वह जमीन उन पैसे वालों को दी गयी जो खुद काश्त नहीं करते हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि एक तरफ तो हमारी सरकार समाजवादी व्यवस्था स्थापित करने का दावा

[श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल]

करती हैं, दूसरी तरफ़ वह ज़मीनें ऐसे लोगों को दी जा रही हैं जो कि नौन काश्तकार हैं और जो कि हल पर हाथ तक रखना नहीं जानते और ऐसा करके वे जो बेचारे भूखे हरिजन हैं जिनके पास और कोई धंधा अथवा रोजगार नहीं है, उनसे वह ज़मीनें छीनी गई हैं। एक बात यह है कि हमारी राजस्थान सरकार वहां किसानों को ज़मीन देने के लिए व्यवस्था कर रही है लेकिन सरकार का वहां ऐसा नियम है कि वह सरकार उन्हीं लोगों को ज़मीन देगी जिनके पास गिरदावरी या माल शुमारी १६४७ के पहले थी, लेकिन जो रेफ़्यूजीज़ शरणार्थी हैं वह इस कैटेगेरी में नहीं आते और इधर भारत सरकार के पुनर्वास विभाग का अजीब हाल है। वह कहते हैं कि हम उन रेफ़्यूजीज़ को ज़मीन देंगे जो कि क्लैमेंट्स हैं और जो रजिस्टर्ड हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि यह उन हरिजनों के साथ इंसाफ़ नहीं होगा क्योंकि आज बहुत से रेफ़्यूजीज़ अनरजिस्टर्ड बचे रहते हैं और मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए बहुत सी दरख्वास्तें दीं लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। मैं एक दफ़ा ७०० ऐसे शरणार्थियों का पोथा रजिस्ट्रेशन के वजगीसों के लिए पेश कर चुका हूं और उस पर मंत्री महोदय ज़रा गुस्सा भी हुए लेकिन उन दरख्वास्तों का कोई हल नहीं निकला और वह दरख्वास्तें आज भी मेरे पास उसी तरह पड़ी हैं। और इसी प्रकार के कई केस थे। बहुत तादाद ऐसे लोगों की वहां पर पड़ी हुई है जिनको सरकार रेफ़्यूजी ही नहीं मानती हैं, हालांकि वोटर लिस्ट में उनका नाम है, सरकार बनने के वक्त उन्होंने वोट किया था, अजीब हालत है, उनके पास खेती के सिवा और कोई रोजी कमाने का साधन ही नहीं है और ज़मीन न होने कारण वह प्रैक्टिकली भूखों मर रहे हैं। जब हम लोगों की ओर से उनकी दुर्दशा की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है और कोई उनके लिए व्यवस्था करने को कहा जाता है, तो सरकारी अधिकारियों की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि हम क्या करें वह दूसरी कोई खेती मजदूरी करें, हम उनके लिए ज़िम्मेदार नहीं हैं, मैं कहता हूं कि किसी भी ज़िम्मेदार सरकार के अधिकारी द्वारा यह बात कहना मुनासिब नहीं जंचती और कोई भी ज़िम्मेदार कर्मचारी ऐसा नहीं कह सकता कि मुल्क के अन्दर आदमी भूखों मरें और वह कहे कि हमें पता नहीं। मैं समझता हूं कि एक ज़िम्मेदार सरकार को चाहिए कि वह जैसे भी हो उन लोगों को बसाये और उनके लिए समुचित व्यवस्था करे।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि रिहैबिलिटेशन विभाग की तरफ से एक हरिजन बोर्ड बना था, यहां पर मुझे यह कहते हुए शर्म आती है कि दुनिया भर की अनैतिकता उसमें बरती गई और हथकंडे बाजी होती रही और यह दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस बोर्ड से हरिजनों का कोई भला नहीं हुआ और वहां पर रिश्वतें चलती हैं। अब रिश्वत के सम्बन्ध में गवर्नमेंट ने एक अजीब तरह का क़ानून बना दिया है कि जो रिश्वत देने वाला है और रिश्वत पाने वाला है, दोनों दोषी होंगे। रिश्वत देने वाला और लेने वा । भी गिरफ्तार होगा।

4 P.M.

रिश्वत देने के भी तरीके और होते हैं, और लेने के भी । जिन्होंने रिश्वत नहीं दी उनको एक इंच भी ज़मीन नहीं मिली। मैं और ज्यादा कुछ न कह कर

यही कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझ को इस को देखकर बड़ा दुःख होता है। अक्सर देखा जाता है कि रिश्वत न देने पर जमीनें कैंसेल कर दी जाती हैं और वह गलत तरीके पर कैंसेल होती हैं। जब कोई आदमी वहां पहुंच कर कहता है कि मेरी जमीन बेजा तरीके पर कैंसेल हुई है तो उससे कह दिया जाता है अगर यह हो गया है तो इसका तरीका यह है कि कुछ भेंट दो १०० आदमियों की दरख्वास्ते इकट्ठी करके ले आओ तो एक हजार का केस हो जायगा और यह ठीक हो जायेगा। यह बड़ी नीचता की बात है और शर्म की बात है। ऐसे कर्मचारियों को वहां पर लगाया गया है, इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो ५००० शरणार्थी हैं उनके लिये कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ।

एक बात तकलीफ़ की और है जिसको मैं यहां पर रखना चाहता हूं। शायद भारत सरकार और राजस्थान सरकार के बीच कोई ऐसा ऐग्रीमेन्ट हो गया होगा कि राजस्थान में वही शरणार्थी बसाये जायेंगे जो कि सिंध या बहावलपुर के होंगे । मुझे इसका तो पता नहीं है कि क्या करना चाहिये, लेकिन सन् १९४७ के बाद के पंजाबी लोग वहां बैठे हुए हैं। न तो भारत सरकार उनकी खबर लेती है और न राजस्थान सरकार। कम से कम किसी बात का निर्णय तो देना चाहिये कि उनका क्या हो। या कम से कम भारत सरकार को पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट को ही लिखना चाहिये कि वह उन लोगों की व्यवस्था करे और उन शरणार्थियों को भी सही नोटिस देना चाहिये कि आखिर वह क्या करें, उन लोगों को राजस्थान में रहना है या कहां जाना है जब कोई मिनिस्टर राजस्थान में जाते हैं तो वह लोग उनके सामने मालाएं लेकर जाते हैं, उनके जय के नारे लगाते हैं और यह समझते हैं कि शायद उन का इससे कुछ भला हो जायेगा, लेकिन मिनिस्टर जाते हैं, चाय पार्टी लेते हैं, स्पीचें झाड़ते हैं और चले आते हैं। उन शरणार्थियों की समस्या आज भी ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। आप लोग कहेंगे कि यह अजीब आदमी हैं, कांग्रेस टिकट से चुनकर आया है और कांग्रेस सरकार को ही कोसता है। मैं जरूर कांग्रेस का कर्मठ मेम्बर हूं, लेकिन मुझे बहुत दुःख से ऐसा कहना पड़ता है।

मैं बहुत अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता, मेरा इतना कहने का मतलब सिर्फ यही है कि यह जो शरणार्थी हैं अगर उनके लिये हम कुछ नहीं करेंगे तो उनकी सुनने वाला और कोई नहीं है, और उनके साथ बड़ा अन्याय होगा ।

पुनर्वास उपमंत्री (श्री जे०के० भोंसले): हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है, चन्द दिनों के पहले मैं श्री पुरुषोत्तम दास टंडन, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और लाला अचिन्त राम जी से मिला था। यह हमारे बुजर्ग हैं और उनकी आज्ञा के माफिक मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि हिन्दी में बोलूं। लेकिन मेरे मन में बड़ा शक है कि मैं ठीक बोल सकूंगा। इसलिये अगर कोई गलती हो तो आप मुझे माफ करेंगे।

इस सिलसिले में मेरे बड़े दोस्त और साथी खन्ना साहब ईस्ट पाकिस्तान और इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी के बारे में बोलेंगे। मैं बाकी के सवाल जो हमारे सामने रक्खे गये हैं उनका जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा। इस अवसर पर मैं माननीय सदस्यों को इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी ला की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। वह ला कोई अच्छा नहीं था, लेकिन वह ऐसे वक्त पर लगाया गया था जब कि हमारे देश का पार्टिशन हुआ और देश में ऐसी हालत थी कि बहुत से हमारे

[श्री जे० के० भोंसले]

मुसलमान भाई पाकिस्तान जा रहे थे और उनकी जायदाद को देखने की जरूरत थी और साथ ही हमारे लाखों भाई वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये, उनको बसाने की जरूरत थी। इसलिये ऐसा होना ही चाहिये था। उस वक्त हमारे बहुत से मुसलमान भाइयों को तकलीफ़ हुई, लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस कानून को रद्द करने के बाद उनको बहुत खुशी हुई होगी। ऐसा कानून दुनियां के इतिहास में सिर्फ पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान में ही लागू किया गया था। जिस वक्त यह कानून हमने रद्द किया उस वक्त पाकिस्तान के साथ हमने कोई सौदा नहीं किया, पर में उम्मीद करता हूं कि पाकिस्तान में जितने हमारे भाई हैं, जिनको अल्पसंख्यक कहते हैं, उनके लिए पाकिस्तान भी इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी ला को रद्द करेगा। जहां तक मुझे मालम है, पंजाब में, एन० डब्ल्यू० एफ० पी०, बिलोचिस्तान और बहावलपुर में कुछ लोग अल्प संख्यक अवश्य हैं, लेकिन ज्यादातर सिंध में हैं। उनकी तादाद करीब ३ लाख के होगी। उनमें से ज्यादा ऐसे हैं जिन के पास कोई जायदाद नहीं है, और अगर थोड़ी बहुत है भी तो वह उसको बेच नहीं सकते हैं अगर वह उसको बचने की कोशिश भी करते हैं तो उसको फौरन पाकिस्तान इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी ला को लगा कर बेचने से रोक देते हैं।

श्री गिडवानी : रोक लेते हैं

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : तो इस मौके पर जब पाकिस्तान ने कम्पेन्सेशन के लिये ऐप्लिकेशन मांगी है और जो इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी है उसको वह पाकिस्तानी लोगों को देना चाहता है, मैं दर्ख्वास्त करूंगा कि अगर वह इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी को रद्द कर द तो उससे हमारे बहुत से भाइयों की भलाई होगी मै समझता हूं कि आप इस बारे में मुझ से पूरी तरह सहमत होंगे।

दूसरी बात में आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल इस सभा में मैंने वादा किया था कि जो हमारे मेव भाई हैं हम उन को बसाने की कोशिश करेंगे। अब तक जो संख्या हमारे पास है उससे मालूम होता है कि ९६००० मेव परिवार अल्वर और भरतपुर म हैं। इसमें से हम लोगों ने करीब ९५००० परिवार को बसा दिया है और करीब ५०० परिवार अभी बसाने के लिये बाकी

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : किस-किस जाति के लोग हैं?

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : मेव लोग। इन ५०० परिवार को हम बसाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अगर वह लोग आल्टर्नेटिव होल्डिंग ले लें तो सारा मामला हल हो जाय, लेकिन वह किसी भी तरह से आल्टर्नेटिव होल्डिंग लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो रहे थे। लेकिन जब कुछ दिनों पहले में जयपुर गया था तो वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर और मेवों के जो प्रतिनिधि थे उनसे बात-चीत करने पर मुझे मालूम हुआ कि अब बहुत ज्यादा दिक्कत नहीं आयेगी और मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो ५०० परिवार आल्टर्नेटिव होल्डिंग नहीं ले रहे थे वह अब लेने क लिये तैयार हैं।

इसके बाद मेवों की जो मस्जिदें थीं उनका सवाल आता है। तीन जिलों में उन की ८७२ मस्जिदें हैं। उन में से ६४६ मस्जिदों को उनके सुपुर्द कर दिया गया है और हमें उम्मीद है कि जब तक बाकी मस्जिदों का मामला भी हल हो जायेगा क्योंकि जिन मस्जिदों में राजस्थान सरकार

ने स्कूल खोले हुए हैं उनको बनाने के लिये हिन्दुस्तान सरकार ने पैसा दिया है और जो बाकी मस्जिदें हैं उनके लिये एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की है जिस के जरिये जुलाई तक उन मस्जिदों को खाली करा दिया जायगा।

इसके बाद में चन्द सवालों का जवाब देना चाहूंगा। मेरे दोस्त श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह चाड़क...

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : ७०, ८० महाराष्ट्री लोग हैं, उनके बारे में आप कुछ बता सकते हैं ?

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : आखीर में, आप पूछेंगे तो जरूर बताऊंगा। तो मेरे दोस्त श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह चाड़क ने जो काश्मीर के डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स हैं उनका जिक्र किया। काश्मीर में दो किस्म के रिफ्यूजीज हैं। एक तो स्पान्सर्ड और दूसरे अनस्पान्सर्ड। जो स्पान्सर्ड हैं वह करीब दस हजार फैमिलीज, यानी करीब ५०,००० आदमी और दूसरे जो अनस्पान्सर्ड हैं वह करीब २५,००० के हैं। जहां तक हमें काश्मीर सरकार से मालूम हुआ है, उन्होंने लगभग सारे रिफ्यूजीज को बसाया है। उन्होंने बहुतों को लोन्स वगैरह भी दिये हैं और मामला इतना खराब नहीं जैसा कि श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह चाड़क ने बताया है। लेकिन फिर भी अगर काश्मीर सरकार चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान सरकार की तरफ से मदद की जाये तो हिन्दुस्तान सरकार इस के लिये तैयार होगी।

काश्मीर में वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल रहे हैं और काश्मीर सरकार उन लोगों को जो कि ट्रेनिंग पाकर बाहर आते हैं काम देने की हर मुम्किन कोशिश करती है। मेरा भी अप्रैल या मई में, जब वहां पर ठंडी हवाएं चलनी शुरू हो जाएंगी, काश्मीर जाने का विचार है ताकि मैं वहां जाकर प्राब्लम को स्टडी कर सकूं।

सभापति महोदय : उस वक्त तो वहां पर गर्म हवा चलती होगी।

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी नें नैगोशिएशंज़ के बारे में कुछ बातें कही हैं। इसके बारे में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो लोग वहां गए थे उन्होंने आला दर्जे का काम किया है। २३ आइटम्स ऐसी हैं जिनके ऊपर बहुत अच्छी तरह से गौर हो गया है इस वक्त मैं उनके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि इनपर दोनों सरकारें अभी सोच विचार कर रही हैं और जब तक इन फैसलों को रेटिफाई नहीं कर दिया जाता तब तक इन पर कुछ भी कहना उचित न होगा, लेकिन एक बात जरूर है कि काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से हुआ है। रिफ्यूजी प्रापर्टी के बारे में कहा गया है। यह तो बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस पर हमारे बड़े भाई और साथी खन्ना साहब बोलेंगे।

अचिंत राम जी ने टी० बी० पेशेंट्स के बारे में कुछ कहा है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि इसका सम्बन्ध स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस से है लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट सरकारों को मदद देती है जो कि मैं मानता हूं कि अभी थोड़ी है। इस सिलसिले में इस साल हम ने स्टेट सरकारों को १४ लाख ४७ हजार रुपया दिया है जिसमें से ८ लाख वैस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोगों के लिए और ६ लाख ४७ हजार ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोगों पर खर्च किया जाएगा जो कि इस बीमारी के शिकार हैं। इसी पैसे में से ४०३ टी० बी० बैड्स वैस्टर्न पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोगों के लिए जो इस बीमारी के शिकार हैं

[श्री जे० के० भोंसले]

रिजर्व किए गए हैं। इसके इलावा बहुत सा रुपया हम ने स्टेटों के मिनिस्टरों को दिया है ताकि वे गरीब लोगों में उन दवाइयों के खरीदने के लिए बांट सकें जो दवाइयां हस्पतालों में नहीं मिलती हैं इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अगले साल से यह काम हैल्थ मिनिस्टरी के हवाले कर दिया जाएगा। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि यह काम बन्द नहीं होगा बल्कि इसी तरह से चलता रहेगा।

सरदार हुकम सिंह जी ने जम्मू और काश्मीर के रिफ़्यूजीज़ के बारे में कुछ बातें कही हैं। उनका कहना है कि इन को दो दो एकड़ जमीन दी जाती है। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है और जहां तक मेरे कागजात बताते हैं उससे तो मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि उनको २ एकड़ से लेकर १२ एकड़ तक जमीन दी जाती है। जो अच्छी जमीन होती है वह तो कम दी जाती है और जो ज्यादा उपजाऊ नहीं होती वह ज्यादा दी जाती है, लेकिन जितनी भी जमीन दी जाती है उस पर उनका अच्छी तरह से निर्वाह हो सकता है।

वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग सैंटर्ज़ से जो लोग ट्रेनिंग पाकर निकलते हैं उनके बारे में भी यहां पर जिक्र आया है। इसके बारे में मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास फौलो-अप मशिनरी नहीं है।

जब मैं बम्बई में था उस वक्त मैंने रिफ्यूजीज़ से जो कि वोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग सैंटर्स से ट्रेनिंग पाकर निकलते हैं कहा था कि अगर उनको अपनी कोशिश से कहीं जगह मिल जाती है तो वे हम एक पोस्ट कार्ड लिख दें तो बहुत अच्छा हो ताकि हम जान सकें कि कहां तक इनका प्राबलम हल हो गया है। उनकी कोआप्रेशन न होने के कारण यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि कितने लोगों को जौब्स मिली हैं। यह जरूर है कि हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस से कहते हैं कि इन ट्रेनीज़ को लोन दिए जाएं और इन लोगों को ५०० रुपये से लेकर, मेरे खयाल से, ५००० रुपये तक लोन दिए भी जाते हैं। बहुत से लोगों को लोन दिए भी गए हैं। यह बताना कि कितने अभी तक किसी जगह पर बैठ सके हैं मुश्किल है।

पंजाब और पैप्सू के एग्रिकलचरिस्टस का यहां पर ज़िक्र आया है कि उन लोगों में से बहुत ऐसे हैं जिनको जितनी जमीन दी गई है वह काफी नहीं है। इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग लोयर ग्रुप में आते हैं और जो लोग अपनी जमीन वैस्ट पंजाब में छोड़ आए हैं उनको ईस्ट पंजाब में तकरीबन ७५ फीसदी जमीन दी गई है।

यहां पर हाउसिस के बारे में भी ज़िक्र आया है। हमने इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी में तकरीबन १२ लाख लोगों को बसाया है और गवर्नमट बिल्ट हाउसिस में १० लाख लोगों को और ऐसे लोगों की तादाद हम समझते हैं कोई ६ लाख हैं जो कि या तो अपने दोस्तों के साथ रह रहे हैं या अपने रिलेशंज़ के साथ रह रहे हैं या जिन्होंने अपने आप कोशिश कर के मकान ले लिए हैं। इवैक्वी प्रापरटीज़ में जो कंजैसशन रहता है उसको भी हम दूर करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उन को जगह देने के लिए, उनके लिए मकान बनाने के लिए सरकार अगले साल बहुत ज्यादा रुपया देगी।

मेरे दोस्त बाल्मीकि ने हरिजनों के बारे में बहुत जोर से कहा है....

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : उनकी बहुत खराब हालत है।

सभापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब को जवाब भी देना चाहिए ।

श्री जे० के० भोंसले : इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास जो जमीन है यह हम उन्हीं लोगों को दे सकते ह जिनको हमें कम्पेंसेट करना है। जमीन देने के सम्बन्ध में जो हमारी पालिसी है वह लैंड फार लैंड की है। गंगानगर के बारे में उन्होंने यह कहा कि बहुत सारे हमारे हरिजन भाई ऐसे हैं जिनके पास जमीन नहीं थी। मुझ अफसोस है कि ऐसे लोगों को जमीन नहीं दी जा सकती। मैं जानता हूं कि वे हरिजनों के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा फील करते हैं और मैं उनसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जैनरल वे में बात करने के बजाय हमारे पास आएं और हमें बताएं कि यह सवाल कैसे हल हो सकता है और हम कैसे मदद कर सकते हैं। हम बैठकर इस पर सोच सकते हैं और अगर जरूरी हो तो मैं उनके साथ गंगानगर जाकर इस सवाल को हल करने की कोशिश कर सकता हूं।

मेरे दोस्त राजभोज जी ने महाराष्ट्रियन डिस्प्लेस्ड परसंस के बारे में कहा है। इनमें से बहुत सारे ऐसे हैं जिनको कि जब से वे बम्बई में आए हैं सोसाइटी ने इधर उधर तितर बितर कर के छोड़ दिया है और उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। हम उनको कोई कम्पेंसेशन तो नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि वे बहुत गरीब थे और उनका कम्पेंसेशन के लिए कोई क्लेम भी नहीं है। लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के सामने एक स्कीम है जिसको रिहैबिलिटेशन बैनिफिट्स स्कीम का नाम दिया गया है। रिहैबिलिटेशन पूल से यह पैसा अलग रखा गया है। अगर बम्बई सरकार इन लोगों के केसिस को रिकोमेंड करेगी तो सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ऐसे लोगों की भी मदद कर सकती है।

लाला अचिंत राम : क्या कम्पेंसेशन पूल में गवर्नमेंट कुछ कांट्रीब्युट करेगी ?

श्रीमती कमलेंदु मति शाह : जिला गढ़वाल—पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर—उत्तर) : विस्थापितों का पुनर्वास होने में इतनी देर हुई है और वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। उनके कष्ट अभी तक दूर नहीं हो पाये। इस काम में इतनी देर के लिए मुझे खेद है।

जो लोग क्लेम्स के अधिकारी हैं उनको वह क्लेम यथाशीघ्र मिलने चाहिए यह मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है। इन क्लेमों की पूरी नकदी लोगों को मिले, यह क्वार्टरों आदि में न कटे। विस्थापितों को मुआवजा कोष से दी जाने वाली मदद के बारे में अन्तिम रूप से निश्चय हो जाना चाहिये जिससे वे अपना भावी आर्थिक प्रोग्राम बना सकें और उनको उससे थोड़ा लाभ पहुंच सके।

माननीय गृहमंत्री जी का १९४९ के बाद आये हुए विस्थापितों को मताधिकार का आश्वासन, जिसके बिना उनकी अनिश्चित व सरकार को अशोभनीय स्थिति थी, प्रशंसनीय है। पर इसकी प्रशंसा और भी अधिक बढ़ जाती अगर संसद के किसी सदस्य के सुझाव के बिना ही यह प्रस्ताव सरकार की ओर से आता।

आज अधिकतर कार्य संचालकों की प्रवृत्ति केवल अपना ही लाभ देखने की हो गयी है जिसके निरोध का कोई उपाय अवश्य निकालना चाहिए। यह सही है कि विस्थापितों को कुछ राहत पहुंची है और

[श्रीमती कमलेंदु मती शाह]

उनकी कुछ मुश्किलें दूर हुई हैं। विस्तापतों ने पाकिस्तान की अनिश्चित नीति के कारण क्या-क्या कष्ट नहीं उठाये। मेरे भाई जो यहां बैठे हैं वे उनको अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। अब हमको इसमें और ढील नहीं करनी चाहिए।

विस्थापित विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां और ऋण देने का जो निश्चय हुआ है उसमें कमी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

विस्थापितों के लिए निर्माण की गयी दुकानों के किराये भी घटने चाहिएं। और बूढ़े, रोगी और विधवा विस्थापितों के पालन हेतु बंधान भी बन्द नहीं होने चाहिएं विस्थापित महिलाओं को भी ोग्य धन्धों में लगाकर लोक कल्याण में सहायता पहुंचाई जा सकती है। यह प्रश्न उठा हुआ है कि काम नहीं मिलता। बेकारी का प्रश्न भी ऐसा करने से कुछ हल हो सकता है।

हमको यह देखना चाहिए कि अगर हम उनकी हालत में होते तो हमारा क्या हाल होता। हम जो सदस्य लोग और मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं हमको अपने को उनकी हालत में रखकर सोचना चाहिए कि अगर हम घर-घर मारे-मारे फिरते तो हमारी क्या हालत होती। हम विस्थापितों के कष्टों को समझ सकते हैं। उनकी समस्याओं को हमें निष्पक्ष होकर हल करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए तभी हम विस्थापित भाई बहिनों की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं। यह काम तो उन आदमियों का है जो निडर हों, निस्वार्थ हों और केवल दूसरों की भलाई करना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहती हूं कि यह समझ कर आप काम करें।

पाकिस्तान के कारण विस्थापितों की

बहुत बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गयी है। अगर हम सब मिल कर मदद करें तभी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

Mr. Chairman: Before I call upon the next speaker, I have to announce that the following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Rehabilitation which will be treated as having been moved:

"*Demand No.*	*No. of Cut Motions*
90	274, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547.
91	549, 550, 551, 553, 554, 558, 561, 564, 565, 567, 578, 579, 582, 583, 584,
132	142, 143."

Failure to give full and immediate compensation to all displaced persons as assured before.

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in executing Interim Compensation Scheme.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Auction of evacuee properties

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to arrive at any satisfactory settlement with Pakistan and to secure implementation of agreements on movables with Pakistan.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Allotment of evacuee houses and business premises by Custodians.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Recovery of interest on loans and of rents of residences from displaced persons with verified claims.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unsatisfactory working of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Displacement of persons settled on evacuee properties.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide facilities to displaced persons to start their business after receiving technical and vocational training.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Aid to industries in refugee townships.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Influx of refugees from East Pakistan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disapproval of policy re management of Industries in the hands of Custodian of Evacuee Property.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced persons' be reduced to Re. 1."

Expediting releases of houses and land of Muslim displaced persons by giving these refugees priority in allocation of accommodation and land.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to give financial help to schools built and organized by refugees.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to set up All Parties Rehabilitation Boards at all levels.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of Rehabilitation measures in Assam.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Permanent Liability Camps and the Rehabilitation of their inmates.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to regularise squatters' colonies.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take up adequate number of reclamation schemes for making land available to agriculturist refugees.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to give rehabilitation to work-site camp inmates.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desertion of displaced persons from Bihar and Orissa camps.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unemployment among refugees

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Training for production and marketing of goods produced by refugees.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Rehabilitation schemes for Maharashtrian refugees.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Rehabilitation schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes refugees.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Expediting release of houses and lands of Scheduled Castes displaced persons by giving these refugees priority in allocation of accommodation and land.

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in paying compensation to claimants who have already filed their applications for compensation.

Shri Gidwani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced Rs. 100."

Failure to provide substantial amount in Compensation pool.

Shri Gidwani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Meghnad Saha (Calcutta North-West): It has been remarked in the Report just issued by the Rehabilitation Ministry that 'in the western region, rehabilitation work is now in the final stage; in the eastern region, the situation is still fluid'. About rehabilitation in the western region, my friends have spoken. So I need not go into that. As regards the eastern region, I have made some study I do not understand what is meant by 'fluid'. I hope that Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, who has been put in charge, will make it solid. At the present time, it is not only not fluid, but it is chaotic. There is no system; there are no figures—every figure is wrong—there is no knowledge of the amount of misery to which the people are subjected there. I am just giving you some of the results of my own study.

Now, it has always been said that the number of refugees from East Bengal has been 30 lakhs. Well, I gave an argument two years ago, to which our Minister has not yet replied. The argument is this, that before the migration started in 1950, the Hindu population of East Bengal was 125 lakhs. That was the 1941 figure, and if they had remained there, there would have been a 10 per cent. increase, and the number would have been 138 lakhs. Now the 1951 census in East Pakistan shows that the number of Hindus remaining there is only 90 lakhs. So you find that there is a difference of 48 lakhs. This is the number of refugees from East Bengal which has migrated to West Bengal and other parts, and no amount of argument or casuistry on the part of the Government of India can refute this argument. They have not tried to refute the argument; they have said that on their register they find only 31 lakhs. Now, it is given as 35 lakhs. I think after some days when the registers are put correctly—the error is due to gross inefficiency on the part of the States of West Bengal and Assam—you will find that the number is 48 lakhs. This is the first point.

Then my friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, described in very vivid terms the atrocious proposal which was made by the late Rehabilitation Minister, that rehabilitation work had been completely successful in respect of refugees from West Pakistan and a little remained to be done in respect of refugees from East Pakistan. I cannot think of a more atrocious proposal from a responsible Minister of the Indian Government. Anyhow, Shri T. K. Chaudhury, Shri N. C. Chatterjee and myself took up the point and we put forward the view that not only had refugee rehabilitation not properly been set up in the eastern region, but that it was just in the incipient stage. The Minister was kind enough to listen to our suggestions. One of our suggestions was this, that while people were dying by hundreds, while people were committing suicide, while people had no employment, crores of rupees were lapsing and that was due to gross administrative disorder. Shri A. P. Jain did not agree with that, but anyhow, I need not go into that point because our suggestion that a Minister should be in Calcutta, in the eastern region, to give his whole attention to this problem has been accepted, and we are grateful to the Prime Minister for having accepted our proposal.

Now, what is the amount of refugee rehabilitation which has been done in the eastern region? The House might remember that two years ago there was a Fact Finding Committee. This Committee was presided over by an officer, Shri Mathrani, whom I see over there in the Official Gallery. The Committee went very deeply into this affair and gave a very valuable report. I do not understand why the Government have not yet seen their way to place this report in the hands of the public. That shows their conscience is very bad. They cannot face the public. The Fact Finding Committee found that not more than 14 per cent. of the refugees can be said to have been adequately rehabilitated. So, in four years, according to Government's own admission, the persons who have got some kind of roof over

their head, some kind of employment, is only 14 per cent. of the total number of refugees who have come. If this is the achievement after four years, well, I think this Government should hang its head in shame.

My hon. friend Mr. Chatterjee just now said that our Prime Minister is a great world figure; he is giving all his attention to Korea, to Formosa; he is giving his attention to every other country excepting the little corner of East Bengal where the Hindus have been uprooted, root and branch, and they are now like wandering Jews, trying to find out some habitation in some part of India. It was for this reason that we said that this matter is so important that the Prime Miniser must take charge of the Rehabilitation Ministry. One of the reasons why the numbers of refugees from East Pakistan were shown much less than what they are is to justify the small amount of money which is being granted for the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees. This was one of the arguments used by Mr. Jain: the number of refugees from Eastern Pakistan is only small and, therefore, they should get one-fourth or one-third of the compensation. Even that amount of money has not been spent. In his speech delivered at the Ministers' Conference on the 16th of November, 1954, Mr. Jain makes this statement:

"Out of that Rs. 6·90 crores allotted for purpose of rehabilitation, Rs. 1·25 crores could not be spent under the operation of the existing law and the law had to be changed for spending this amount."

I am glad that steps are being taken to change the law. I have taken interest in this matter since 1950. I had the pleasure of calling upon the late Sardar Patel and pointing out to him that the land laws in Bengal are such that you cannot acquire any land for refugee rehabilitation unless you put the whole matter on a military basis. I am glad that four years after I made this statement, this Government has seen the light and has now come forward with an amendment to the Constitution for having land as quickly as possible for refugee rehabilitation.

Then he hoped that out of Rs. 7 crores which had lapsed another sum of Rs. 3·5 crores allotted for non-camp refugees would be utilised by the State Government and the State Government had assured him that it would be possible for them to spend the money. As regards the remaining Rs. 2 crores, he hoped, they would, in the course of the next few days, be able to finalise the schemes and spend the amount this year. I do not know what has happened. I think most of the money has lapsed. I would like to get information on that point. The success of refugee rehabilitation depends upon the co-operation between the Central Government and the State Government. But Mr. Jain made some very devastating statements. He said that he felt that the administrative machinery of the Centre or of the State and the rules for sanctioning schemes might be defective. He had requested Dr. Roy to thoroughly examine the Rehabilitation Department of the State Government and the rules and regulations and reconstruct the entire machinery in such a way that all the moneys sanctioned might be spent to the last pie. Shri Jain confessed that it was disheartening to find that money was there and yet there are lots of persons who need help and they are not helped. There was something wanting in the entire organisation of the Centre and of the State which fails to coordinate the resources and the needs.

Now Mr. Khanna is there. I would like to put a pointed question to him. As far as I know, nothing has changed in the West Bengal State Rehabilitation Ministry. The same Minister is there; the same officers are there and the officers against whom there have been loud complaints of corruption are still there. Does Mr. Khanna find that he can work with the West Bengal State Government's Ministry

[Shri Meghnad Saha]

of Rehabilitation? We want a straight answer to these points to which his predecessor in office has drawn pointed attention. We have tried our best and we are convinced that the West Bengal Ministry should be entirely reshuffled. A new man should be put in charge and a new set of officials should be put in charge. But we have failed to make any impression on the West Bengal Government. Now, I would like to say that if Mr. Khanna means business, he has only to study the whole problem very scientifically. He has to undo many of the measures of rehabilitation which the Government of West Bengal have carried out.

I may give one example. Now we have got division of these colonies into rural colonies and urban colonies. We found in the course of our investigation that an urban colony has been set up at a place called Taherpur. There is no town anywhere near. It is 50 miles away from the nearest city, the suburbs of Calcutta. It is an entirely rural area and 20,000 refugees have been settled there. There is no industry there; there is no trade there; there is no commerce there and Rs. 60 lakhs have been spent on that colony. The Fact Finding Committee reports that much of this money has gone into the pockets of the landlords there who have sold their land which was worth Rs. 50 per acre at Rs. 500 per acre. This is not my opinion; it is the remark of the Fact Finding Committee.

Then we have got an urban colony at a place which is entirely rural. There is the other extreme. There is the City of Burdwan which is the biggest city next to Calcutta. In the municipal areas of Burdwan we have got rural colonies. Can you imagine a greater confusion? This is the confusion in the mind of the Minister of Bengal. They are not acting for the welfare of the refugees, they are acting for some other interests.

I would not like to go into details, but I shall briefly refer to refugee rehabilitation in Cachar district. My hon. friend Shri Tridib Choudhuri and I went there; we motored through 350 miles. We found the rehabilitation there in a very chaotic state. There are about 300,000 refugees there. Cachar is the district next to Sylhet. It would normally have come to India, but on account of the intrigue of certain Indian citizens it went to Pakistan. This was engineered by some people who are in charge of Assam. I make a definite charge and those people should be impeached because they conspired to pass half or three-fourths of Sylhet to Pakistan. Now what could the poor Hindus do there? They poured into the neighbouring district of Cachar, and when they went there, they found themselves from the frying pan into the fire. In Cachar you have got three kinds of lands: some land belongs to the tea plants; some land belongs to the Assam State and the rest belong to the zamindars. The Assam Government passed a resolution out of the kindness of their heart for the refugees that tea gardens are not to be disturbed, they are for the tea garden labourers. The Assam State Government land is not to be disturbed, they are not to be given to the refugees. So, the refugees got land only from the zamindars. Most of the Zamindars were great loyalists during the British regime. They were with the Pakistan during the Pakistan regime. Now they have put on a Gandhi cap and become big Congressmen! Therefore you find them charging a jewish price for the land. We were told that for one acre of land they are charging a rent of Rs. 300 per year. We never heard of such extortions. This is what is happening under the Congress Government. I think the problem of refugee rehabilitation in the East is not so difficult. We are glad that the thing has been taken up at the present time. Many people have said that we have to deal with a problem the like of which the world has not seen. It is not correct. In Germany there have been refugees. There was a refugee population of 1,40,00,000 and one man in three in Western Ger-

many is a refugee, and as a result of seven years' labour, the German Government claims—although in the first two years there was confusion and about 25,00,000 people died—that everybody out of the remaining population has got a roof over his head and everybody has got employment. What has this Government to show? They are talking of socialism; they are talking of employment; they are talking of *Panch Shila;* the charity must begin at home.

I am sorry I have taken too much time and now I would add only one sentence. You observe the 15th day of August as Independence Day; we observe—I am from East Bengal and the East Bengal refugees are my kith and kin; I share their joys and I share their sorrows—the 15th day of August as a day of sorrow when we have lost our homes and hearth and we have been driven out. The remaining 80 lakhs will be driven out. This Government does not take anything seriously. The posterity will judge the Government according to their actions. This is all I can say.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Sir, I am grateful to my hon. friend, Lala Achint Ram who dealt with the multifarious problems of rehabilitation, both in the West and in the East that he drew the pointed attention of the House to the very difficult and enormous problem of rehabilitation in the eastern part of the country. The immediately previous speaker, Shri Saha, also pointed out the past mistakes and errors committed, but he himself said, comparing our work with that of West Germany, that there were also confusion and errors committed for two years there. I may add that the death and the devastation that that country had to face for a long period of time did not fall to our lot and that must be said to the credit of our Government. It is gratifying that we find all-round improvement in the rehabilitation work in the eastern part of our country. Our new Minister, Shri Khanna, has been spending most of his time in that part and the administrative machinery that was to have been geared has already been geared. From personal experience, we can say that. There is another factor which we should count upon, namely, that there is a definite improvement in the mental climate of the refugees themselves. It was our poor lot that for some time, due to several factors which I need not mention now, we had always to complain of the mental attitude of the refugees but for whose willingness and preparedness for hard work no rehabilitation is possible.

Last month I had been to one of the work-site camps where I found young men of some education. One of them I found to be a matriculate and he was doing earth work. Complaints have been made that no work other than earth work has been found for the refugees who have been put in the work-site camps. I know that it is very difficult to find work of various sorts for a large number of refugees in a work-site camp. Of course, I do admit that it is possible and it ought to be made possible to find work of different types for different sorts of people and also of different capacities of people. When I was in the camp, I found that some young men presented me with some hand-spun yarn which they themselves made and they also expressed their difficulty in getting cotton and other implements for spinning. I drew the attention of the officer who was in charge there and who accompanied me, that they might have been easily provided with work such as spinning paddy-husking and other things, which may be provided even in work-site camps. The point I am making is that I found to my satisfaction that there has been a much-needed and much-expected change in the mental attitude of the refugees themselves. Mention has been made of the lapse of money in the expenditure of refugee rehabilitation in West Bengal. There was some controversy about this matter and I may point out that one of the reasons was that there was a good deal of delay in sanctioning the scheme. I know that that posi-

[Shri B. K. Das]

tion has also improved, and because the Minister himself is there, there is no room for delay being caused in the sanctioning of the schemes (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: Without caring for the interruption, the hon. Member might continue as the time at his disposal is very short.

Shri B. K. Das: There is often a time-lag and that causes delay between the presenting of schemes, the sanctioning of them, the allocation of funds and the funds being made available. I may now request the hon. Minister who is there, that as soon as a scheme is sanctioned, the funds should be made readily available to the people who are in charge of execution. About this point of delay, I should also express my personal experience about some of the camps where I had been recently. I found that in Udayavilla, which is being run by a co-operative organisation, for the refugee women who were in the P. L. camps, I found that there was a vacancy for 50 heads and they can absorb 50 women in their work. That is an institution very nicely run and the Secretary told me that a scheme for allowing 50 women had been submitted in December last, but no sanction had yet been given. That institution is well run and the women from the P.L. camps have been earning as much as Rs. 100 per month. I had a talk with a worker there and she personally told me that she could earn Rs. 100 a month there. I do not know the reasons for the delay in sanctioning such a scheme, which is a very simple one. Some time back I had been to another P.L. camp called Dudhkundi. The condition of the housing there is very deplorable. There was an accident some time back resulting probably in one or two deaths and also injury to several people. The number of inmates is about 2,000. One thousand persons have been removed from that camp because the building programme was to be carried on. Although this scheme had been sanctioned a long time back, when I had been there, I found that only one house was being built and that too only as an experiment. In this summer season—that part is probably one of the hottest spots of Bengal—I cannot think what the fate of the people there will be when their housing condition is so bad.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What is the name of that place and where is it?

Shri B. K. Das: Dudhkundi in Midnapore District.

Shri Meghnad Saha: just now I drew attention to the report of the Fact Finding Committee. The report was made two years back and there was another survey in 1950 also, about the socio-economic condition of the refugees. I think that a fresh survey is called for and we must base our judgment and also plan our future programme on the fresh survey which ought to be made.

There are so many points, but I would only like to emphasise one point more than others which I have mentioned so many times. The land problem cannot be solved within the State of West Bengal. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that he must take up and continue the programme of finding out land and a senior officer or even a special officer may be charged with that work. It is my firm conviction that if proper care and attention are given and proper reclamation wrok is done, things will improve. Also, some care should be taken in the process of rehabilitation so that those who are sent to those camps outside our State may be looked after and their difficulties attended to from time to time as they arise. If that is done, I think there cannot be so many desertions. We have the experience of U.P., the experience of the Andamans and of Bihar and Orissa. Everybody has not come away to our State. There are so many living there. I believe that if proper care is bestowed at least on reclamation work, on arrangements for drinking water, medical facilities and housing accommodation, and care is taken during the process of the

rehabilitation work, then I think it will be possible to find land in other places and rehabilitate them.

श्री गिडवानी : मेरा मामला बड़ा आसान हो गया । यह समझा जाता था कि मैं बड़ा गरम आदमी हूं, लेकिन आज दोनों तरफ से जो कुछ कहा गया है उस से जाहिर है कि इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ है । और जो यह कहा जाता था कि ९० फी सदी शरणार्थी बस गये हैं । या जैसा रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि :

"In respect of Western regions, rehabilitation work is at a final stage."

यह सही नहीं है और वह भी सही नहीं था दूसरी जगह summary में कहा गया है कि :

"The work in PEPSU and Punjab has been completed."

कहां कहा कि फाइनल स्टेज है, कहां है कि काम पूरा हो गया । यहां पर कांग्रेसी या गैर कांग्रेसी या पालिटिक्स का सवाल नहीं है । सब इस बात में सहमत हैं कि समस्या का समाधान नहीं हुआ और अभी बहुत कुछ होना बाकी है । और इस के लिये मैं अपने दोस्त श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना से यह कहूंगा कि वह पहला काम यह करें कि एक फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी बनावें जो हमारे ईस्ट और वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये हुए शरणार्थियों के परिस्थिति के बारे में जांच करे । मैं बार बार कहता था कि हमारे मंत्री साहब इस बात पर गौर करें । मेरा पहला सजेशन उन की खिदमत में यह था कि एक फैक्ट फाइंडिंग कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाय और वह दोनों तरफ तहकीकात का काम करे जिस से आप को पूरा अन्दाजा हो ।

दूसरा मेरा कहना यह है कि वेस्ट पाकिस्तान में भी कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो अभी तक धर्मशालाओं में पड़े हैं । सिद्धपुर के अन्दर विल्लीमोरिया में, नलदिया में, नवसारी में अभी तक लोग धर्मशालाओं में पड़े हैं । दूसरी बात मैं बताऊं । जो मकान बने हैं जैसे सरदारनगर कालोनी में, अहमदाबाद से कुछ दूर पर, वहां आधे से ज्यादा मकान खाली पड़े हैं । लोगों की शक्ति नहीं है कि वह उन का किराया दे सकें, इसलिये खाली पड़े हैं । इसी तरह से दूसरी कालोनीज में भी बहुत से मकान खाली पड़े हैं । लोग इधर उधर निकल जाते हैं, कहीं कोई बैठता नहीं है । इसी तरह से बेरोजगारी का भी सवाल अभी तक हल नहीं हुआ है । कल्याण कैम्प है जोकि हिन्दुस्तान का सब से बड़ा कैम्प है, सरकार के आंकड़े के मुताबिक करीब ९२,००० वहां लोग रहते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर अभी तक कोई इन्डस्ट्री नहीं है । इन्डस्ट्री चलाने के लिये तीन करोड़ रुपये मंजूर हुए थे, लेकिन अभी तक काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है । मैं खन्ना साहब को इस के लिये बधाई देता हूं कि जिस तरह से उन्होंने ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये हुओं के लिये एक इन्डस्ट्रियल कमेटी मुकर्रर की है

"which will examine schemes for setting up industries in colonies or in places where there are heavy concentration of displaced persons."

इसी तरह से और शहरों के लिये भी होनी चाहिये । जैसे अजमेर शहर है । आप को मालूम है वहां पर ६०,००० सिन्धी रिफ्यूजीज रहते हैं । वहां पर कोई इन्डस्ट्री नहीं है । वहां के लिये भी आप एक इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट कमेटी मुकर्रर कीजिये, वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजीज के लिये । वह देखे कि वहां रिफ्यूजियों के लिये क्या हो सकता है ।

[श्री गिडवानी]

इस पर ज्यादा न कह कर मैं अन्त में एक बात वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं जिस का जिक्र लाला अचिन्त राम जी ने किया । पिछली सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने जहां कम्पेन्सेशन की रकम को बढ़ाने के लिये सिफारिश की थी वहां यह भी सिफारिश की थी कि ५०० रु० तक जो कर्जा दिया गया है वह माफ कर दिया जाय । मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री खन्ना जी आज ही इस का ऐनाउंसमेन्ट करें क्योंकि आप अन्दाजा लगाइये, जहां हम सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की बात करते हैं वहां हम को यह सोचना चाहिये कि एक आदमी को हम ने ५०० रु० दिये, वह एक एवरेज पांच जीवों का कुनबा है । वह मकान के किराये की पेमेन्ट भी देता है, दुकान का किराया भी देता है और पांच आदमियों के कुनबे की परवरिश भी करता है, तो वह कैसे ५०० का ५०० रु० तीन चार किस्तों में वापस भी कर देगा । इसलिये मेरी कम से कम यह मांग थी कि १,००० रु० तक जो कर्जे दिये गये हैं वे माफ किये जायें, लेकिन हमारे पं० ठाकुर दास भार्गव बड़े दानिशमन्द हैं, उन की बड़ी इज्जत मेरे दिल में है, उन की रहनुमाई में स्वीकार करता हूं, उन्हों ने कहा कि ५०० रु० मान लो । मैं इस को भी मान लेता हूं । तो मेरा खन्ना साहब से यह कहना है कि ३०० के बजाय इस लिमिट को ५०० कर दिया जाय ।

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, the former Minister of Rehabilitation and Shri Bhonsle, both were parties to this recommendation; this was a unanimous recommendation of the Select Committee and both were present. In their presence, with their concurrence, it was recommended.

मैं कहता हूं कि उन की सहमति से, उन की रजामन्दी से, उन की हाजिरी में और सहयोग से यह, सिफारिश की गई थी ।

5 P.M.

अब मैं आऊंगा कम्पेन्सेशन के ऊपर । इस के बारे में मैं यह कहूंगा कि कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के अभी तक क्लेम वेरीफाई नहीं हुए हैं । डिटेल्स में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता । आप को मालूम होगा कि जिस को चार एकड़ जमीन मिली है उस की अगर ५० से ७० हजार तक के मकान देहातों में थे और अगर एक दस हजार का मकान नहीं था तो उस को कोड़ी नहीं मिलती । मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती । अगर किसी को दस एकड़ जमीन दी गई है लेकिन अगर उस के पास बीस हजार का एक मकान नहीं है तो उसे एक कोड़ी नहीं मिलती चाहे उस की कुल मकानों की प्रापर्टी दो लाख की हो । कल ही एक आदमी मेरे पास आया । उस को राजस्थान के मारवाड़ पाली जिले में जमीन दी गई थी । वे तीन भाई हैं । लेकिन उन से वह जमीन वापस ले ली गई । कलक्टर साहब लिखते हैं अपने आर्डर में कि :

"Certified that the entries made against item 7 have been checked, the claim receipts and copies of assessment orders and corrections have been made wherever necessary. The Applicant has been allotted land but the land allotted to him has now been declared as Khalsa and as such no land is left with him to avail of."

परसों उस को नोटिस मिला है कि तुम को कर्जा मिला था वह वापस करो । ३५ हजार की उन की प्रापर्टी है । उन को एक पैसा भी नहीं मिलता । सिर्फ कागज पर एलाटमेंट हुआ था, कोई उसे ले या न ले, काम में लावे या न लावे, जमीन वापस भी ले ली गई तो भी उस को कौड़ी मिलने वाली नहीं है । यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । मेरा दिमाग चक्कर में है कि यह कहां का फैसला है । पहली बात तो यह है ।

हम सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न की बात करते हैं। जिन लोगों के देहातों में मकान थे उन के मकानों की कीमत वैसी ही लगाई गई जैसी कि गांवों में मकानों की कीमत होती है। फिर भी हमारे सैटिलमेंट अफसरों को घर में बैठे बैठे इलहाम हो गया और उन्होंने कहा कि उन को मुआवजा आधी कीमत का मिलेगा। अगर कोई दिल्ली में बैठा है और उस का मकान ५० हजार का है तो उस को ८ हजार मिलेगा, लेकिन अगर कोई नरेला में है तो उस को ५० हजार के मकान का ४ हजार ही मिलेगा। यह कौन सा इन्साफ है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। यह बिल्कुल अन्याय की बात है। इस को भी दुरुस्त करना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि लोग बचारे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फैले हुए हैं और गरीब लोग तो ज्यादातर गांवों में फैले हुए हैं। उन के क्लेम उन की गैरहाजिरी में रद्द कर दिये गये। और कहते हैं कि हम ने उन लोगों के साथ बड़ी रियायत की कि हम ने एक आर्डिनेन्स निकाला। एक आर्डिनेन्स निकला था कि जो १८ जनवरी १९५४ से ले कर ३० अप्रैल तक दर्खास्त दाखिल कर देंगे उन के केसेज को रिओपिन किया जायगा। मैं मानता हूं कि यह एलान निकला था। कुछ को मालूम पड़ा कुछ को नहीं मालूम पड़ा। जिन को नहीं मालूम पड़ा उन के क्लेम नहीं लिये गये। मैं कोई वकील नहीं हूं। मैं न एक बार वकालत पढ़ने की कोशिश की थी और सिविल प्रोसीज्योर कोड और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीज्योर कोड कुछ महीनों पढ़ा भी था लेकिन बाद को छोड़ दिया। फिर मैं ने डाक्टर बनने की कोशिश की लेकिन डाक्टरी भी नहीं किया पर मुल्क की गुलामी के मर्ज़ को दूर करने में सारी जिन्दगी लगा दी। लेकिन इस बारे में मैं ने वकीलों से राय ली है कि अगर सरकारी नोटिस निकलता है और अगर किसी के पास वह नहीं पहुंचता है तो क्या उस का क्लेम रद्द हो जाता है। मैं ने दो तीन वकीलों से इस बारे में मशविरा किया। ला आफ लिमिटेशन भी देखा। सिविल प्रोसीज्योर कोड में यह दिया हुआ है :

"The Court after the case has been heard, shall pronounce judgement in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which due notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders."

Not merely a notification in the Press as has been done in this case.

यह तो सिविल प्रोसीज्योर कोड में लिखा है। ला आफ लिमिटेशन में यह दिया हुआ है :

"When the date of Judgement is duly communicated to the party, the limitation for appeal etc. commences from the date of judgement; but when the Judge signs the judgement on a particular date but does not pronounce it in accordance with the Civil Procedure Code and the party comes to know of the facts of the signing of the judgement on a subsequent date the later date must be deemed to be the date of pronouncing of the judgement."

मेरे पास बहुत से लोग आते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम को उन के फैसले का पता ही नहीं था। उन से कहा जाता है कि क्योंकि तुम ने १८ जनवरी सन् १९५४ से ३० अप्रैल सन् ५४ तक दरख्वास्त नहीं दी इसलिये अब तुम को मौका नहीं मिल सकता। इस तरह के ६ हजार क्लेम हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि यह कहां का न्याय है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल को आप एग्जामिन कीजिये। इन ६ हजार आदमियों ने क्या कुसूर किया है।

[श्री गिडवानी]

मामूली दावे वाले को भी सिविल प्रोसीज्योर कोड और ला आफ लिमिटेशन इस तरह की इजाजत देता है, तो आप इन लोगों को क्यों नहीं इजाजत देते ।

इस के अलावा कुछ लोग बीमारी की वजह से या पैसा न होने की वजह से हाजिर नहीं हो सके । ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो इस वजह से क्लेम दाखिल नहीं कर सके । इन को रियायत देनी चाहिये । अगर इस मामले में कोई लीगल डिफीकल्टी है तो आप को उस की भी परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिये । आखिर हम न ही तो कानून बनाया है । हम एक सप्लीमेंटरी क्लेम्स एक्ट फिर बना सकते हैं ।

अगर आप रिहैबिलिटेशन ग्रांट देना चाहते हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आप पूरी ग्रांट दें । यानी जो परसेंटेज आप ने ६० पर सेंट से १६ पर सेंट तक मुआवजा देने का मुकर्रर किया है उस के मुताबिक दें । इस से कम ग्रांट देना बिल्कुल गलत है । जो पीछे आने वाले हैं या जिन के क्लेम पहले नहीं लिये गये उन को अगर आप रिहैबिलिटेशन ग्रांट दें तो उसी हिसाब पर दें जैसाकि दूसरे क्लेम वालों को दी गई है । ये बातें आसानी से हो सकती हैं अगर इन को टालने की कोशिश न की जाये ।

इस के बाद मैं और कुछ बातें आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि मेरे दोस्त श्रीवास्तव साहब नाराज नहीं होंगे । मैं आप को एक अन्दाजा बतला दूं कि किस तरह से क्लेम पास हुए हैं ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not take notice of any officer who is sitting there.

श्री गिडवानी : Thank you.

एक रिफ्यूजी म० प्र० में बिलासपुर में रहता है । उस को नोटिस मिला कि बम्बई में हाजिर हो । वह बेचारा दो गवाहों को ले कर बम्बई आता है, तो अफसर साहब लापता हैं । वह बेचारा वापस चला आता है । वापस जा कर रोता है । आप समझ सकते हैं कि म० प्र० से बम्बई आना एक आदमी का दो गवाहों के साथ क्या मानी रखता है । उस में कितना खर्चा हुआ होगा । मुझे मालूम हुआ तो मैं ने मिस्टर श्रीवास्तव को लिखा उन्हों ने जवाब दिया :

"Actually he was to be called to Jabalpur, which the Settlement Officer had scheduled to visit on that date, but owing to carelessness of the clerk 'Bombay' was entered in the notice."

अच्छा, तो मैं ने कहा यह भी गनीमत हुई । फिर भी उस का कुछ न कुछ बन जायेगा । लेकिन आप सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि उसे एक नोटिस मिलता है कि :

"Your application in respect of your claim was rejected on such and such a date as you failed to appear before me on the said date."

मैं ने फिर श्रीवास्तव साहब को लिखा कि I hope this is also not due to the carelessness of the clerk who issued these orders.

उस का अभी तक जवाब नहीं आया है । मैं यह गुस्से में नहीं कह रहा हूं । कोई एक दिन को मेरे कमरे में आवे तो देखेगा कि सुबह से रात तक पचासों ऐसी चिट्ठियां आती रहती हैं और लोग भटकते रहते हैं । कोई न कोई दुःख उन को होता है । तो मैं कहता हूं कि इस मैशिनरी को भी जरा ठीक करना चाहिये । अगर पहला नोटिस क्लर्क ने गलती से जारी कर दिया था तो दूसरा नोटिस किस अफसर ने जारी किया था । वह अफसर इस काम में रहने लायक नहीं है । मैं इस से ज्यादा उस के लिये कोई सजा नहीं चाहता ।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप के जमाने में यह काम हो

जाय। आप भी रिफ्यूजी हैं। मैं मरीज़ को क्या बताऊं कि मर्ज क्या है। चाहे आप को कुछ इंजेक्शन मिल चुके हों, विटामिन बी० के, लेकिन आप मर्ज को जानते हैं, इस हकीकत को जान कर आप काम कीजिये कि जिन्दगी में ऐसे मौके बार बार नहीं मिलते हैं। वजारतें तो चलती ही रहती हैं, इस मौके से आप पूरा फायदा उठायें। हिम्मत के साथ आप आगे बढ़ें. पालियामट आप के साथ है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I want to speak on a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: I was simply requesting Panditji for the sake of Trivedi Sahib.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुडगांव): I accept your order, Sir.

सब से पहले तो मैं श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना को मुबारकबाद देता हूं क्योंकि वे तो खुद एक रेफ्यूजी हैं और इस नाते रेफ्यूजी का दर्द खूब अच्छी तरह समझ सकते हैं। इनके लिए अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि खन्ना जी तो हमारे ही डाक्टर हैं और हमारे ही मरीज हैं, अब यह तो आगे आने वाला टाईम ही बतलायेगा कि जो उम्मीदें रेफ्यूजीज ने इनसे बांध रक्खी हैं वे बर आती हैं कि नहीं। उनको मुबारकबाद देने के साथ ही मैं अपने डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब को भी मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने कि काफी मेहनत से काम किया और उनके काम का नमूना हमें शान्ति निकेतन में देखने को मिला जहां वह तशरीफ ले गये और हमने देखा कि किस हमदर्दी के साथ और किस खूबसूरती के साथ वह अपना पार्ट अदा करते ह। अच्छा होता कि उनको कोई महकमा स्प्रिचुएल्टी का दे दिया जाता या देश में डिस्प्लिन फैलाने का दे दिया गया होता, और परमात्मा ने उन्हें जिस नोबुल काम में लगाया है, रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम बहुत ही नोबुल काम है, मुझे आशा है और विश्वास है कि वह इस काम को जिस खूबी के साथ और हमदर्दी के साथ अंजाम देते रहे हैं आगे भी उसी तरह करते रहेंगे। जब मैं श्री खन्ना को मुबारकबाद देता हूं तो मुझे इन पर रहम भी आता है। एक वक्त था जनाबवाला, जब कि श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन, श्री मोहन लाल सक्सेना और हमारे श्री नियोगी जहां तशरीफ ले जाते थे, तो लोग उनको मसीहा की शक्ल में देखते थे कि हमको इन्होंने ठीक करके बसाया है और बसाना है। आज यह हमारे नये मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं। जिन्होंने ऐसे टिकटिकी लगाई है कि चोट अगर क्लेमेंट को न लगेगी तो नान क्लेमन्ट को लगेगी और *vice versa* (वाइसी वरसा)। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि वाकई क्या रेफ्यूजीज का रिहैबिलटेशन कम्पलीट हो गया है, जैसा कि आपने लिखा है? ऐसा कहना कतई दुरुस्त नहीं है, कि वह काम खत्म हो गया है। मुझे इन्होंने एक ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में मुकर्रर किया था और मैं जानता हूं कि किस आफत में वे लोग पड़े हुए हैं, हम लोग उनको जवाब नहीं दे सकते। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हालांकि मैं रेफ्यूजीज का लीडर नहीं हूं, लेकिन जिस दिन से मैं उस कमेटी का मेम्बर बना हूं, एक तांता बंधा रहता है रात दिन लोगों का और मुझे मालूम है कि आपने क्या किया है और आप ने किस तरीके से उन लोगों के ऊपर जुल्म ढाया है, इतनी ज्यादती उन लोगों पर की है जिसको कोई शख्स बर्दाश्त न कर सकता। मैं मिसाल के तौर पर अर्ज करता हूं कि आप जानबूझ कर उन पर जुल्म करते हैं जब आप यह फरमाते हैं कि रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम खत्म हो गया, लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि जिस तरह आपने काम खत्म किया और जितना दुःख लोगों को उमसे पहुंचा है, अगर आपको वह पता लगे तो आप जार जार रोने लगेंगे। मेरे पास भरतपुर और अलवर से लोग भागे भागे आये कि हमें दस, दस एकड़ सरकार न जमीन दी जिस पर सौ रुपये आमदनी होती है, अब

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

हम छोड़ कर उनको भाग रहे हैं क्योंकि सरकार ने जो जमीन या रुपया दिया है उसकी वसूली के लिए हमारे खिलाफ वारंट जारी कर दिया है। यह हाल है आपके रिहैबिलिटेशन का जिसके ऊपर आप नाज करते हैं और लिखते हैं कि हमारा रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम खत्म हो गया है। मैं इस समय ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूं लेकिन मैं आपको एक चीज बता देना चाहता हूं। आपने एक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया कि चार एकड़ से कम जमीन जिसे एलोट हुई है उसको दस हजार तक का गांव के मकान का क्लेम तसदीक नहीं होगा, और जिसको चार एकड़ से ज्यादा एलोट हुई उसका २० हजार का क्लेम तसदीक नहीं होगा। उसका नमूना देखें। एक लाख के करीब ऐसे शख्स हैं पंजाब के, जिनको पेपर एलाटमेंट हुआ है, और जिन्होंने आज तक जमीन देखी नहीं है और न उन्होंने एलाटमेंट कबूल किया और आप कहते हैं क्योंकि सन् ४८ में जब कागजात आये तो हमने एलाटमेंट कागज पर कर दी थी। अब सन् ५१ में आपने कानून पास कर दिया कि उस एलाटमेंट की वजह से वह शख्स किसी और चीज का हकदार नहीं। गरीबनवाज, मैंने दुनिया भर के केसेज देखे हैं लेकिन मैंने इस किस्म का कानून नहीं देखा। सन् ४८ में जिन लोगों ने जमीन का एलाटमेंट नहीं लिया, दरख्वास्तें दी थीं कि यह अलाटमेंट कैंसिल कर दो, तो एलाटमेंट तो कैंसिल हो गया और जमीन भी खुस गई और मकान यूं गया कि सरकार ने एलाटमेंट कर दी थी। एक चीज नहीं हजार चीजें ऐसी हैं जो मैं बतला सकता हूं। मसलन एक दिन इन अफसरान ने यक कलम साढे छै हजार के वैरिफाईड क्लेम्स के डिसमिस कर दिया कि तुम्हारे क्लेम्स वैरीफाईड किये लेकिन हम इनको इस नोटिफिकेशन की रू से खारिज करते हैं। श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन ने बयान दिया कि एक-एक मकान तुमने कम से कम उन लोगों को दिया जिनको जमीन एलाटमेंट हुई अगर वह यह चीज थोड़ी भी दुरुस्त होती तो, मैं शुक्रगुजार होता और हरगिज इस हाउस में किसी किस्म की शिकायत नहीं करता, लेकिन क्या हुआ, मैं उसे जानता हूं। हमारे पास हजारों ऐसे रिप्रेजेंटेशंस और शिकायतें आई हैं जिनमें कहा गया है कि लोगों को एक एक मकान भी नहीं मिला और यह बिलकुल गलत बात है कि पंजाब के अन्दर हर एक आदमी को मकान मिला, जिस को जमीन एलोट हुई। गवर्नमेंट के पास इतने मकान ही नहीं थे, जो सबको वह दे सकती। नतीजा यह हुआ कि एकदम उन्होंने ऐसे गलत नोटिफिकेशन निकाले, कायदे बनाए और उनके जरिए लोगों को उनके हक से महरूम करने की कोशिश की गई है। अगर आप जरा भी इंसाफ करना चाहते हैं तो यह जो १८५ करोड़ की रकम है, इसके अन्दर आपको हक नहीं है कि गरीब से गरीब आदमी को आप उसके हक से महरूम कर दें, आपने मुआवजा साठ परसेंट दिया या ६५ परसेंट दिया, गरीब आदमी को आप इस नोटिफिकेशन की रू से महरूम कर दें, यह बिल्कुल नामुनासिब और नाजायज बात होगी। सन् ४८ में एलाटमेंट करते हैं और सन् ५१ में नोटिफिकेशन करते हैं, तो यह तो पीठ में पीछे से स्टैब करना है, जिसको ४८ में एलोटमेंट हुआ उसको क्या पता था कि ५१ में यह एलोटमेंट जिसका उसे पता भी न लगा या जो छोटे से रकबे की थी वह ५१ में उसे मकान के कर क्लेम से महरूम देगी।

बस एक और चीज की तरफ मैं तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता था। मुझे वह दिन याद है कि जब सरकार पटेल ने एक बयान कांग्रेस पार्टी की मीटिंग में दिया कि अगर पाकिस्तान से इसी तरह से लोग आते रहे तो पाकिस्तान को

चाहिए कि एक या दो जिले हिन्दुस्तान को दे दे ताकि इन लोगों का हम वहां पर गजारा कर सकें। उसी चीज को आज यहां पर हमारे लाला अचिंत राम ने दुहराया है और मैं इस बारे में कैबिनेट और पंडित जी से एक खास अपील करना चाहता हूं। मैंने जब ईस्ट बंगाल से एक्सोडस की रिपोर्ट अखबारों में पढ़ी तो मुझे बहुत हैरानगी हुई कि अब तो प्राब्लम रेफ्यूजीज की और ऐक्यूट हो जायगी। जब तक दस, बारह लाख आदमी उधर से इधर आ गये, पहले तो गवर्नमेंट ने तसलीम नहीं किया कि बड़ी तादाद में उधर से इधर हमारे वहां आदमी आ रहे हैं, लेकिन आखिर बात कब तक छिपती सब पर यह चीज रोशन हो गयी कि काफी तादाद में उधर से लोग आ गये हैं और आ रहे हैं फाइनेंस कमेटी का एक मेम्बर होने की हैसियत से मुझे तकरीबन सारे मुल्क में घूमने का मौका मिला और मैंने अपनी आंखों से जो सीन देखे हैं, उन्हें कोई इंसान भुला नहीं सकता। डाकी कैम्प में मैंने देखा कि कैसी खराब और खस्ता हालत में हमारे भाई लोग थे इसी तरह से रानाघाट का कैम्प देखा और वहां की दुर्दशा के बारे में मैं पहले भी जिक्र कर चुका हूं। अब हम देखते हैं कि २२ हजार आदमी रोज आ रहे हैं। आज तो हालात बदल गये हैं पाकिस्तान के निर्माण के समय तो हम बेबस थे, हम अंग्रेजों के हाथ में थे और तीस नवम्बर सन् ४७ तक दोनों देशों की फौजों की कमान श्री अचिनलेक के हाथों में थी लेकिन आज तो हमारी फौज की कमान डाक्टर काटजू के हाथ में है लेकिन हम लोग इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मुझे वह वक्त याद आता है जब नेहरू लियाकत पैक्ट हुआ था और उसको लेकर श्री श्यामाप्रसाद मुकर्जी ने इस्तीफा दे दिया और सरदार पटेल ने एक बयान दिया। मुझे पंडित जी की वह स्पीच भी याद है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर पाकिस्तान इसी तरह से एक्सोडस कराता रहेगा तो हमें और तरीके (other methods) उसको टैकिल करने के मालूम हैं। मुझे पंडित जी की वह स्पीच याद है जिसमें उन्होंने अदर मेथड्स की बात चलाई थी। मुझे ३३ लाख की इतनी ज्यादा फिक्र नहीं है लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि अगर यह सिलसिला इसी तरह जारी रहा तो ६० लाख पोटेंशल रिफ्यूजी अभी आने बाकी हैं। वह आखिर हमारे भाई हैं, और उनकी नसों में भी वही खून बह रहा है, जो हमारे शरीर में बह रहा है। मुझे तो डर यही है कि अगर जिस तरह की पालिसी हमारी पिछले सात साल से रही है वही कायम रही तो हमको पाकिस्तान से ६० लाख या ८० लाख बाकी आदमियों को रिसीव करने के लिये तैयार हो जाना चाहिए क्योंकि पाकिस्तान की पक्की पालिसी है और डिटरमिंड पालिसी है कि वहां से हिन्दुओं को निकाले और उनकी जमीन और दूसरी अचल सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा जमाये और वह इसी पालिसी को परसू करता आ रहा है और इसलिए हमें परिस्थिति की गम्भीरता को पहचानना चाहिए अगर हमने अपनी पालिसी नहीं बदली तो वहां से करीब साठ लाख आदमी और इधर आ जायेंगे और उससे वेस्ट बंगाल की एकोनामी खत्म हो जायेगी और इंडिया को एकोनमी भी शैटर हो जायगी अगर इतनी ज्यादा तादाद में एक्सोडस हो जायगा तो यह जो १ करोड़ और बीस लाख जीव हैं जिन का श्री देशमुख जिक्र करते हैं, ये लोग ही खा जायेंगे मैं इस वास्ते कैबिनेट की खिदमत में और मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि वह अपनी आंख खोलें, खरगोश की नींद न सोयें। यह एक बड़ा कौमी सवाल है और बहुत ही जरूरी सवाल है कोरिया और फारमूसा के सवाल तो फिर भी कुछ दूर के हैं। गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि वह इस परिस्थिति को समझे और इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये अमली कदम उठाये।

यह आपकी जो इंटेरिम स्कीम है जिसके वास्ते हम नाज करते हैं और जिसके वास्ते हम लिखते हैं कि इतने आदमियों को हमने कम्पेंसेशन दिया, यह सब खत्म हो जायगी और एक दिन नहीं चलेगी जब तक सरकार दो काम में से एक काम न कर ले। हमारे पास रुपया बहुत थोड़ा है और जमीनें और मकान दिल्ली में और दूसरी जगहों पर बिकेंगे, उनके वास्ते जान बूझ कर कि नान क्लेमेंट्स को तकलीफ न हो उनकी हम इंस्टालमेंट्स में कीमत ले रहे हैं, पांच, पांच और सात, सात साल और इवैकुई प्रापरटी के वास्ते भी कि जिससे नान क्लेमेंट्स उजड़ न जायं, उनको हम बराबर इंस्टालमेंट्स देते जा रहे हैं।

मैं जानता हूं कि इन के पास कभी इतना कैश नहीं होगा कि यह मिनिस्ट्री अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा कर सके जब तक गवर्नमेंट ५० करोड़ रुपये के करीब उन के हाथों में न डाल देगी। जैसे क्रडिट इन्वेस्टमेन्ट एसोसिएशन है उस बेसिस पर रिफ्यूजीज से गवर्नमेंट्स न ले और रुपया तकसीम करके उन से आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता वसूल कर ले। अगर इस तरह की कोई स्कीम नहीं चलाई जायगी तो सारी कम्पेन्सेशन की स्कीम टूट कर बिखर जायगी। या जिस तरह से ३८ करोड़ रुपया हमारे सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह साहब लो इनकम ग्रुप के लोगों को दे रहे हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि हम कम से कम यह काम तो करें कि इस कम्पेन्सेशन की स्कीम को इस लो इनकम ग्रुप की हाउजिंग स्कीम के साथ मिला दें। आज लो इनकम ग्रुप के कर्जे जैसे कर्जे में शरणार्थी सब से ज्यादा मुस्तहक हैं। उन को कम से कम इस स्कीम में शामिल कर लेना चाहिए। उन लोगों के पास रुपया नहीं है। अगर यह नहीं होता है तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि आप की जो कम्पेन्सेशन की स्कीम है वह कभी कामयाब नहीं हो सकती है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, I would also not take much time and I will go at my top speed so that I may try to finisn within time.

The previous speakers have exposed a good deal of the matter and elucidated many points on the question of the rehabilitation of these refugees. I have been over and over again very conscious of this fact that we have obtained our independence entirely on the blood of these refugees. If we do anything for these refugees we are not doing any graceful act, but we are only repaying the debt that the refugees have showered upon us. Therefore, we should never hesitate to do our utmost not only to rehabilitate them, but also to make them happy.

At the same time, with all the force at my command I say that we must be very careful about the things that are now taking shape in East Pakistan. We must very carefully watch what is happening in East Pakistan. At the same time we must remember that the days of colonialism are gone. Everywhere we are crying against colonialism. Then, I cannot understand 'why this colony of Pakistan which is lying on the east is allowed to exist. If you can say to them: "Shut up the argument of colonialism" and take away that portion of the land which belongs to us, we can put an end to this whole affair which is going on, and we will all be very happy. There would be no disturbance left. But, we must make up our mind once for all. It is no use taking any other action. If we can claim Goa, if we can claim Chandernagore, if we can claim Pondicherry, what is there to prevent us from claiming East Pakistan which is surrounded by our territory on all sides? We are building a secular form of government. We are not obsessed with the idea of Hindu-Muslim problems or other things. Therefore, we must make up our mind once for all on this question of East Pakistan. This question must be solved *post haste*. There should not be any delay in doing this. Everyone is fighting for his own territory. Israel is being invaded by Egypt and Egypt is invaded by Israel. We are invaded

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

by Pakistan in Kashmir. Our territory in Kashmir is attacked. Every day we hear of attacks against India; 44 hours gun-firing and so on. We are not at all doing anything. We must take courage and say: "Stop here. Thus far, and no further." The Pakistani Muhammadans should not advance and kill our people here.

An Hon. Member: Are we allowed to say this?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not know whether it is allowed. I am a citizen of India. I have got every right to speak on this.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member may go on.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Then there is this question of the management of evacuee property which calls for particular attention. I have got instances to show that due to the mismanagement of the Custodians, properties worth crores and crores are lying waste. I will give only one instance because the time at my disposal is very short. I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the factory known as the Ambernath Silk and Woollen Mills. This factory manufactures silk, woollen goods and artificial leather and was worth about Rs. 2 crores and it was declared evacuee property. On account of mismanagement that took place, one Deputy Custodian by name Mr. Punwani took over this property and gave it over to some of his friends with the net result that they swallowed about Rs. 29 lakhs of raw goods that were lying there and left the whole factory idle. Then again this gentleman got himself engaged as an advocate for these people and this was brought to notice when the case went before the Bombay High Court and with cheating and mismanagement the net result was that we lost about Rs. 84 lakhs on this whole thing relating to one property. Rs. 2 crores worth of property which was then yielding at least a dividend of 12 per cent for about 8 years, did not yield any dividend. On the contrary we have lost Rs. 84 lakhs over this property. So, this big sum of about Rs. 3 crores has been lost in one property. There are hundreds of such properties all over India. These Rs. 3 crores which we have lost for the pool could have been utilised for distribution to the poor evacuees. Such state of affairs must be checked up and checked up with very great speed.

Then, there are cases to which many previous speakers have already referred, Shri Gidwani spoke about the claims being rejected. I will give you an instance of a claim of Rs. 50,000 in respect of a poor widow, more than half-blind I should say, who was not able to attend the office because she could not be accompanied by a particular person. Her claim was rejected. On top of it, she was getting some sort of dole of Rs. 50 and that was stopped. As soon as she filed her claim her dole was stopped. Now that lady is starving. Her claim was rejected. Nobody cares for her. Nobody goes to find how she is getting on. How can she come and attend the office and see that her claim is settled?

An Hon. Member: What is her name?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will give her name if the hon. Minister is interested. Her name is Sita Bai and she is at present residing in the district to which I belong, *viz.* Mandsaur in Madhya Bharat.

Similarly, I have noticed that in some cases of loans, as soon as the payment is due, immediately the Collector or the Tehsildar runs after the poor refugee and attach the properties, *charpoys*, sewing machines; in short, deprive the poor man of all his belongings and make him a refugee again. He was a refugee and he is made a refugee again.

I have one case more on this point and that I will narrate in one minute. One man borrowed about Rs. 10,000 after giving so many guarantees and

signing away all his property. Afterwards he failed to repay a sum of about Rs. 4,000 out of Rs. 10,000. For the sake of this Rs. 4,000 all his property worth about Rs. 50,000 has been seized; his shares have been taken away and his house has been sealed. Is this the way in which the Rehabilitation Finance Administration should work and deprive these refugees of any benefit that they could derive out of what little they have got?

With these remarks I pray that the Rehabilitation Minister who has been praised over and over again by various speakers, will kindly pay attention to this problem of East Pakistan very sincerely and in an eager manner for the sake of the rehabilitation of refugees, and at the same time do away with their grievances which are very very acute.

Mr. Chairman: Sardar Iqbal Singh. If I have the permission of the House, I think we might sit for five minutes more. Sardar Iqbal Singh will finish in five minutes. He very seldom gets an opportunity to speak.

सरदार इकबालसिंह (फाजिल्का सिरसा) : सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो इम्प्रेशन पैदा किया जाता है कि वैस्ट पंजाब में रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम खत्म हो गया है या उसका खासा हिस्सा खत्म हो गया है, यह गलत है। अगर हमारे नये मिनिस्टर साहब पंजाब जायेंगे तो देखेंगे कि कितने आदमी उन से मिलने को आते हैं और हर आदमी की अपनी अपनी कहानी है। कोई कहेगा कि मेरा क्लेम नहीं लिया गया, कोई कहेगा मुझे जमीन नहीं मिली, कोई कहेगा मुझे जमीन मिली थी लेकिन बाद में वापिस ले ली गई। हो सकता है कि यह काम कागजात में पूरा हो गया हो लेकिन असलियत में नहीं हुआ है और अभी बहुत कुछ करने को बाकी है।

पंजाब में हाउसिंग के लिये बहुत कुछ किया गया है लेकिन देहात में अभी भी लोगों को मकान की बहुत तकलीफ है। आप जानते हैं कि देहात में लोगों को जमीन एलाट हुई है। पहले गांव में एक बड़ा मुसलमान जमींदार था, उसका एक मकान था। अब उसके बजाय हजारों छोटे छोटे आदमियों को वह जमीन एलाट की गई है। देहात में जो मकान हैं भी वह गड़बड़ के जमाने में टूट फूट गये हैं। उसका नतीजा यह है कि आज जिन आदमियों को एक गांव में जमीन मिली है उनको उस गांव में मकान नहीं मिला है। हर गांव में पहले मकान कम थे। अब वहां जमीन बहुत से आदमियों को दी गई है। जिन लोगों को आपने गांव में जमीन दी है, अगर उनको उस गांव में मकान नहीं मिलेगा तो वे वहां काश्तकारी कैसे कर सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा मुझे यह कहना है कि नान-क्लेमेंट शहरी आदमियों को तीन सौ तक के कर्जे माफ कर दिये गये हैं। लेकिन जहां तक देहात का सवाल है वहां पर जिन लोगों को तीन सौ रुपया कर्जा दिया गया है वह माफ नहीं किया गया। आप देखें कि ८ करोड़ ४४ लाख रुपया कर्जा दिया गया उन रिफ्यूजीज को जो कि राजस्थान, बम्बई और और जगह हैं। ये वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये हुये हैं और देहातों में रहते हैं। इनको यह कर्जा दिया गया है। आप देखें २० लाख आदमियों को ८ करोड़ का कर्जा दिया गया है और आज जब उनकी हालत गिर रही है तो वह उन से वापस मांगा जाता है और कहा जाता है कि वह उसे जल्दी दें। आप समझ सकते हैं कि वह लोग उस कर्जे को कैसे वापिस कर सकते हैं। इसलिये मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि इस कर्जे को सरकार माफ कर दे ताकि वे आदमी जो कि इस वक्त गिर रहे हैं उनको कुछ आसानी हो जाये। उनको गिरते हुये

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

भाव में बुरी और कम जमीन मिली है। वह ऐसी हालत में नहीं हैं कि जो आपके कर्जे को वापस कर सकें।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि वैस्ट पंजाब से जो ऐजूकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स यहां आये थे उनको १० लाख ७० हजार रुपया दिया गया है। आप जानते हैं कि पंजाब में दयाल सिंह कालिज था, डी० ए० वी० कालिज था, सनातन धर्म कालिज था, सिख नेशनल कालिज था। उन की जायदाद करोड़ों रुपयों की थी। आज उनको १० लाख ७० हजार रुपया दिया गया है ताकि वे अपने को रिहैबिलिटेट कर लें। मैं नहीं समझता कि वे इतने रुपये में अपने को कैसे रिहैबिलिटेट कर लेंगे। आज चंडीगढ़ में एजूकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशन्स के लिये प्लाट एलाट हो रहे हैं। सरकार को इन इंस्टीट्यूशन्स को ज्यादा कर्जा और ग्रान्ट देनी चाहिये। ये वह कालिज हैं जिन पर पंजाब को फख्र था। आप उनको ज्यादा कर्जा और ग्रान्ट दें ताकि वे रिहैबिलिटेट हो सकें। उन के साथ ही पंजाब के रिफ्युजी स्टूडेंट भी रिहैबिलिटेट हो जायेंगे।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 24th March, 1955.